FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR'S BARKAUSKAS, DELEGATION MEET WITH MARTINEZ

PY042010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1554 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today received a visiting Soviet delegation and discussed with them peaceful solutions to world problems, the Malvinas issue, and bilateral relations. The Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Antanas Barkauskas and Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov, also discussed with Martinez an increase in commercial ties and the Central American conflict, according to Luis Caiero, the coordinator of the Senate's presidency.

The visiting delegation, along with Senator Carlos Gomez Centurion (San Juan Bloc Party) and UCR (Radical Civic Union) Senators Margarita Malharro de Torres and Oscar Napoli, toured the offices of the national Senate.

Barkauskas on Bilateral Relations

PY042025 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1423 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (DYN) -- The USSR will maintain and "to some extent increase" meat and grain purchases from Argentina, Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said today. Barkauskas, who presides over the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Lithuanian Republic, arrived with a delegation of Soviet lawmakers at the invitation of the Argentine Congress. Barkauskas represented the USSR at President Raul Alfonsin's inauguration.

The Soviet leader said that purchases of Argentine meat will be based on annual agreements and that grain purchases will be governed by agreements that will remain in force for 4 years. Barkauskas said that "it is still difficult to say whether this year's Soviet crops will be good because it is still spring," but he added that there are "great hopes."

He said that the delegation he is heading has "a great desire to reach agreements and exchange views on matters of common interest." He pointed out that "the Soviets have great respect and appreciation for the hardworking and talented Argentine people, and hope to develop bilateral relations further." He stressed that "Soviet-Argentine relations have been strengthened" since the advent of the constitutional government.

Barkauskas said that "the USSR and Argentina have not exhausted their possibilities for reaching agreements, particularly in the important area of international policy." The Soviet leader pointed out that his country "holds President Raul Alfonsin's presence on the international scene in very high regard." He recalled that "the Argentine president was one of the sponsors of the Group Six New Delhi summit, a very important initiative under the present circumstances." In view of this, the two countries should explore all their possibilities for coincidence in foreign policy, and should strengthen "trade, scientific, technical, and economic relations," Barkauskas concluded.

UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE KELLY DEFENDS ORGANIZATION

PY032349 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- Argentina's representative before the United Nations Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), Elsa Kelly, yesterday pointed out the need to sustain the "universal principle" of this organization and avoid the breaking up of its present structure, in clear reference to the U.S. intention of breaking away from the entity.

In an impromptu press conference at the Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday, Kelly, who is leaving today for Paris, stated the UNESCO's "universal principle" does not contradict Argentina's non-aligned position or the foreign policies of President Raul Alfonsin's government.

Kelly, who has also been proposed to form part of the UNESCO's executive council, said her (Radical) party expects to be able to "revert Argentina's position of having contributed 1.5 million dollars per year and yet no projects of any real consideration have been carried out in the country."

She announced that at the beginning of August an International Study Centre within public education will be created, working from the Buenos Aires University's Law Faculty and which will carry out a "joint, rational, and dynamic mediation on how Argentina can fit into the world." The diplomat confirmed that Peronist union leader Roberto Digon -- together with Radicals such as Roque Carranza -- will form part of the advisory council of the pluralist academic centre, and during the second semester a four-monthly course on international relations will start, which experts such as Karl Deutsch from Germany will attend.

As to the U.S. decision to leave UNESCO, Kelly stated it was necessary that the organization "demonstrate that different socio-cultural systems can live along side each other because if not, the world is lost." She pointed out that Argentina's non-aligned position is perfectly compatible with UNESCO's principles of universal peace, nuclear disarmament, and anti-colonialism.

Kelly also stated that Argentina must participate in the scientific studies being carried out by UNESCO's Intergovernment Oceanographic Commission (COI) in the south, as these studies cover a large part of areas of national interest, such as those around the Malvinas Islands and the Antarctic.

Finally, the diplomat said "a great national effort" must be made to define other investigation and development projects for Argentina which could have UNESCO's backing. Up to now "Argentina has not used all the potential help UNESCO can offer" Kelly said, and she called upon citizens to carry out "a joint effort" to start up "projects with multiplying effects."

ECONOMY MINISTER SOURROUILLE COMMENTS ON POLICY

PY032352 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Jun 85

[Text] (NA) -- Wages will not recover in real terms until inflation is brought under control, according to Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, who added that "these are complementary although not simultaneous objectives." Sourrouille, interviewed in the June issue of the magazine ARGENTINE NEWS, also admitted that the Radical Party has "talked about the hypothesis of limiting foreign debt servicing payments." But he added that "for the moment I don't consider it viable."

Referring to the government's effort to repay Argentina's foreign debt, Sourrouille said the government feels imports cannot be further but back and instead placed emphasis on increasing exports, especially of nontraditional products. Sourrouille said the government is promoting foreign investment, primarily in the energy field, but added that private foreign capital may in the future "replace the public sector" in other areas. However, neither national nor foreign capital will invest in Argentina until inflation is reined in, he said. "Without investment, there is neither employment nor growth of the goods and services sector."

NUCLEAR ENERGY CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES PROGRAM

PY032355 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Alberto Constantini, chairman of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), yesterday revealed that President Raul Alfonsin has agreed to spread the limited 1985 nuclear programme funds over the full range of CNEA activities rather than limit them to building the Atucha II power station and the Arroyito heavy water plant. Constantini added that keeping the programme's "human resources," i.e., research workers, in the country was a top priority for CNEA. He also said that Alfonsin intended to send a nuclear energy bill governing safety and other aspects to Congress during the current sessions.

Turning his attention to Atucha II, Constantini said it would need a fixed flow of funds until 1989 if the project's future was not to become uncertain. He described delays in remittance rather than the 420-million-dollar fund ceiling as CNEA's main financial problem. However, he denied there was any crisis.

ENERGY SECRETARY MAY BE NAMED TO NEW POST

PY032350 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- Energy Secretary Conrado Storani could be asked to leave his current post and be named to head another government body, a highly placed government source reported yesterday. The spokesman also reported that negotiations with the International Monetary Fund were now "at their peak," and that an announcement regarding the conclusion of an agreement would probably be forthcoming within the next "three or four days."

The source said that currently there existed two alternatives: Either Storani remained at his present post of energy secretary or that he be named a presidential secretary coordinating the development of investments and exports. The spokesman added that the press report stating the energy secretariat could be placed within the presidential area "was highly unlikely," but added that the president did not want Storani "to be left out," although his decision not to name him minister of public works and services was only made after an exhaustive analysis into Storani's handling of the energy secretariat showed his work was not entirely satisfactory.

The source also referred to increases in the tariffs of public transport and fuel, stating the economic cabinet had still not arrived at any final decision, but that the announcement of the new tariffs would probably be made "not later than Monday."

UNION LEADER SAYS SOCIOECONOMIC TALKS DEAD END

PY032358 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] (NA) -- The socio-economic contract talks are a "cul-de-sac because they are only intended to gather support for the government," Argentine Rural Confederation Chairman Raul Romero Feris claimed yesterday. He added that the government's "unfulfilled promises" had cost it confidence.

Romero Feris deplored the internal differences within the "Group of 11" over the May 23 strike, saying the group should have released a statement supporting the CGT's [General Confederation of Labor] demands while refraining from any comment on the way in which they were pressed.

In an interview with a local news agency, he denied that the group of contract talks partners were "destabilizers," attributing such accusations to the Agriculture Secretariat in his case.

Romero Feris also accused the government of being unclear as to whether its proposed tax on unimproved land would replace or complement export duties. He stated that annual meat consumption was accounting for two million more head of cattle than usual, claiming at that rate Argentina would not be able to satisfy even the domestic market in two years' time.

Meanwhile, the Rural Society has finished its own five-year plan, according to which Argentina could reportedly achieve a seven percent annual growth rate and boost its exports by five billion (thousand million) dollars a year if export duties are abolished and a favourable exchange rate maintained.

Grain production could be 36.7 percent up on 1984 by 1988, the Society reportedly claims. The intensified industrialization of food production is apparently another key to growth. The plan is to be officially unveiled at a press conference tomorrow.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY PRECINCT BOMBED IN TIGRE

PY301624 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1043 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA) -- A powerful bomb exploded early this morning at a Justicialist Party precinct office in Tigre, north of Buenos Aires, damaging the building but causing no casualties. The bomb was placed at the door of the building, which was mostly glass. No leaflets or other clues were found, thus hampering the investigation, being made even more difficult by the fact that no unusual activities by persons or vehicles were noticed around the premises. Police sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS this morning that the party precinct office was empty at the time of the explosion and that Federal Judge Reynoso, in whose jurisdiction the attack took place, has taken charge of the investigation. Following the explosion, patrols were deployed over a large area, but so far with no success.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR MILITARY BUILDING IN CORDOBA

PY040306 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1434 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Jun (DYN) -- A bomb exploded early this morning in front of a building housing militarymen in downtown Cordoba, causing considerable damage but no victims. The bomb, which according to police experts contained 0.5 kg of trotyl, was placed at the main door of the apartment building located at 41 San Jose Calasanz Street in downtown Cordoba, and it exploded at 0240. The offices of the Triunfo Insurance Company are located on the ground floor of the building, but local news media have linked the explosion to the fact that military personnel live in the building, whose ranks and seniority have not been disclosed.

18 CANDIDATES 'RECOGNIZED' FOR ELECTIONS

PY041712 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The National Electoral Board has recognized the candidates of 18 political parties out of the 29 [as heard] that registered for the next elections. The recognized candidates have met all the legal requirements, particularly the signing of a document at the Office of the Comptroller General, in compliance with Article 205 of the electoral law.

The following is a list of the candidates who have fulfilled all legal requirements to participate in the general and municipal elections on 14 July:

David [as heard] Anez Pedraza and Jose Luis Gutierrez (Sardan), of the Bolivian Socialist Falange;

Francisco Fernando Figueroa, of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left-One [MNR-1];

Jaime Paz Zamora and Oscar Eid Franco, of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR];

Humberto Cayoja Riart, of the National Renewal Action [ARENA];

Isaac Sandoval Rodriguez and Luis Katari Ticona, of the United Left;

Roberto Jordan Pando and Marcelo Velarde Ortiz, of the Nationalist Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MNRI];

Juan Santacruz Torres and Adolfo Murillo Aranco, of the Revolutionary Humanist Action [AHUR];

Macabeo Chila Prieto and Hermogenes Basualdo Garcia, of the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement [MRTK];

Antonio Aranibar Quiroga and Oscar Salas Moya, of the United People's Front;

Luis Ossio Sanjines, of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC];

Guillermo Lora and Ascencio Cruz Cruz, of the Workers Revolutionary Party [POR-LORA];

Luis Fernando Mostajo and Delfin (Bermeja) Taboada, of the Progressive National Force [FNP];

Carlos Serrate Reich and Zenon Barrientos Mamani, of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement-9 April Vanguard faction;

Victor Paz Estenssoro and Julio Garret Aillon, of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement;

Raul Catacora Cordoba and Guido Capurata Mamani, of the People's Civic Action;

Jenaro Flores Santos and Filemon Escobar, of the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement of Liberation [MRTKL];

Hugo Banzer Suarez and Eudoro Galindo, of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN];

Ramiro Velasco Romero and Walter Vasquez of the Socialist Party One [PS-1].

The court will begin designing the multicolored ballot slips today, taking into account only the recognized candidates.

PEASANTS SET UP ROADBLOCKS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY040327 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Minister of Campesino Affairs Guillermo Moscoso has stated at Government Palace that roadblocks constructed by peasants on 3 June have been minimal throughout the country.

The minister told reporters that the Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP] government has made all possible efforts during the past few hours to prevent the peasants federation from declaring this measure. However, despite the government's good faith, as stated by the campesino affairs minister, the peasants have decided to go ahead with the roadblocks.

The minister later stated that all the roadblocks ordered by Genaro Flores, leader of the Single Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers Union [Csutcb], have not been erected.

Oruro departmental leader (Javier Echemique Alvarez) has told Panamericana that no roadblocks have been constructed in Oruro, despite the orders given by the Csutcb. There is absolute calm in this region, according to reports provided by local authorities. The roads linking the capital have not been blocked and are open to all traffic, (Echemique) reported. The orders given by Genaro Flores and his Csutcb apparently have not been obeyed.

Regarding the roadblocks ordered by the Csutcb, the government has revealed legal measures favoring this organization. First of all, the 85-percent annual rate of credits for the development of small farmers during 1985 has been maintained. The Bolivian Agricultural Bank has also been authorized to call for international bids for the supply of 100 trucks earmarked for the Peasant Agrarian Corporation [Coraca]. The other measure states that the Agricultural Bank has been ordered to sign the contracts for the transfer of agricultural machinery from (Puerto Norte) in favor of the peasants awarded the contracts based on the prices established by the committee designated by the government.

Regarding the supply to the rural sector, the government has authorized the approval of the resolution creating the national commission for the supply of the rural sector. This commission is made up of Coraca, departmental peasant federations, and the Ministries of Industry and Commerce and of Campesino Affairs

3 Peasants Killed in Clashes

PY041714 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1541 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Jun (EFE) -- Three peasants died, several were wounded, and two policemen were seized by peasant picketers during repressive police actions on the first day of roadblocks, the peasants stated. The peasants are demanding more efficient government action to solve their problems.

The incidents took place when Rural Area Mobile Unite [Umopar] forces tried to prevent the peasants from blocking a highway, an action that began on 3 June in several Bolivian districts. The clashes occurred late in the afternoon when the policemen tried to expel peasants blocking a highway in the Huayllani area. Top peasant leader Genaro Flores Santos told EFE today that these incidents have again shown that peasants do not have a chance to have their voice heard. The policemen were taken hostage by the peasants. The Cochabamba Department mayor's office has begun negotiations for their release and prevent further incidents.

Flores criticized the Siles Zuazo Government on the grounds that its actions are similar to those of a dictatorship, pointing out that the roadblocks are a peaceful measure and that it is the only action the peasants can resort to.

MINISTERS STUDY NASA EASTER ISLAND PROPOSAL

PY040317 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The interministerial report on the possibility of enlarging the landing strip on Easter Island to permit emergency landings by the U.S. space shuttle will be issued next week, according to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle who spoke at the end of the meeting of the ministerial commission appointed to study the request of the U.S. Government.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] The ministers of interior and defense and I have just held a working meeting and we will continue working throughout this week and possibly next week as well because Minister Caraajal will be accompanying His Excellency the president of the nation on the latter's northern tour.

[Reporter] What did you discuss at the meeting?

[Del Valle] We continued our evaluation of the entire issue.

[Reporter] When do you expect to have a decision?

[Del Valle] Next week.

[Reporter] Have you reached an agreement on any aspects so far?

[Del Valle] No, so far we have reached no agreements; we are simply studying every possible angle of this issue and reading technical reports. [end recording]

Del Valle, together with Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal and Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, make up the interministerial commission charged with studying the issue, and it has now been meeting for several weeks. Asked about the reports that the commission has requested from the Public Works Ministry and other agencies, Minister Del Valle said that some of these reports have already been received and indicated that the final decision rests with the president.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] We have some of the reports we have asked for and we are studying them. Next week, as soon as we have news, we will tell you all about it.

[Reporter] But in the final analysis the president will be the one to make the decision?

[Del Valle] This commission has been established for the sole purpose of briefing the president. It will not make any final decisions, which will be up to the president.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about all this uproar that the issue has caused and the comments it has elicited?

[Del Valle] It is only natural for the people to be interested and to express their opinions. Everyone's opinion deserves respect, and in due time the government will release its own opinion.

[Reporter] Will the commission charged with studying this issue take these opinions into account?

[Del Valle] The commission will take all opinions into account. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has briefly stated that the commission will deliver its final report to the president next week. He also said that every opinion is being taken into account.

FORMER MINISTER CRITICIZES EDUCATION SYSTEM

PY032359 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 May 85 p 4

[Text] University education should be in the hands of academicians and not of government-appointed rectors, whose terms should end as soon as possible, and future national education legislation should be debated by the citizens. These are proposals Monica Madariaga, a former justice and education minister and former ambassador to the OAS, made during a seminar on "Higher Education: Theory and Reality."

Monica Madariaga harshly criticized government authorities for not normalizing academic life at the higher education levels. She said that the government-appointed rectors have complied with their initially transitory purpose of cleaning up the universities but, she added, these institutions "also require other things in order to develop: They need a certain degree of freedom, reflection, creativity, competition, and modernization."

Regarding the government-appointed rectors, she said "some of them were capable of understanding the challenge and carrying it out. However, others were not so successful. Therefore, the measure should have been lifted long ago."

On another subject, Monica Madariaga said that "it is also necessary to allow the citizens to participate in the debate over the nation's education legislation because their contributions may result in the enrichment of these laws." She added that currently "the administrative style of the universities is each day further estranging them from every day reality. The events occurring in the Engineering School of the University of Chile are the best example of how the faculty and students can become confused by management's incomprehension and disorder. Such attitudes and management mistakes should not endanger an entire system."

Answering the participants' questions, Monica Madariaga insisted on the clarification of university management regulations as soon as possible. Regarding the students, she said that the government has failed in "politically orienting the students to find their own identity. The universities should not indoctrinate, they should merely teach." "In this sense, we are raising a generation of politically uneducated people," she said.

FPMR CLAIMS RESCUE OF LEFTIST MILITANT

PY040020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] today claimed the rescue of a leftist militant who is facing trial before the Chilean military courts. In a telephone call to AFP and other international agencies, an FPMR spokesman stated: We have rescued our Comrade Fernando Larenas and freed him from the torture to which he was being submitted.

Larenas, 32 years old, has been accused of kidnapping Gonzalo Cruzat, a son of one of the wealthiest businessmen in Chile. Gonzalo Cruzat was abducted by an anonymous group in April 1984, and his family had to pay $500,000 for his release.

The FPMR was not the perpetrator of that action, the spokesman today told foreign correspondents, denying the report issued by the National Intelligence Center [CNI], the secret police of President Pinochet's military government.

When he was abducted on Saturday, 1 June, Larenas was in a hospital on the outskirts of Santiago guarded by one policeman. The leftist militant Larenas is almost totally unconscious because of brain damage from a bullet wound he received when he was apprehended by CNI agents toward the end of 1984, according to news reports.

Minister Comments

PY041332 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Upon concluding a visit to the Supreme Court president to accompany new Justice Ministry Under Secretary Maria Isabel de Tarigo, Justice Minister Hugo Rosende said that the abduction of prisoner Fernando Larenas Seguel and his wife was carried out by a notorious commando unit. He also said that the antiterrorist law was devised for this kind of action. In the minister's opinion, the abduction of prisoner Larenas and his wife was carried out by notorious commandos who simply break into a place and kidnap the person they want.

Minister Rosende reported that this morning he may go to the hospital to visit Hector Valenzuela, the policeman who was wounded when he tried to prevent the abduction.

SPANISH DIPLOMAT'S DAUGHTER DETAINED, RELEASED

PY050148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The Spanish Embassy in this capital today reported that Spain has submitted a protest note to the military Government of Chile after the daughter of a Spanish diplomat was detained for 1 hour by policemen in Santiago.

The incident occurred on 1 June when the young girl, Leonor Gimeno Jimenez, daughter of the Spanish commercial attache, was participating in a very large rally in downtown Santiago held in honor of the arrival of the new Chilean cardinal, Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno. The Carabineros detained the young girl, a sociology student at the University of Chile, without releasing any official report up to the present time as to why she was detained. The student was released 90 minutes afterward and handed over to her father, Enrique Gimeno, who refused to comment on the incident.

However, Ambassador Miguel Solano has confirmed to AFP that in the name of his government he has submitted a strong protest note to the Chilean Foreign Ministry. In the note, the Spanish Government requested that the Chilean authorities explain the circumstances of the detention and apologize for it.

BELAUNDE ON TERRORISM, AIRLINE DISPUTE WITH U.S.

PY041504 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Press conference granted by President Fernando Belaunde Terry at Government Palace on 3 June -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Luis (Druecker)] Mr President, good evening. Navy Commander General Geronimo Cafferata and Interior Minister Oscar Brush on the morning of 3 June expressed their concern over the displacement of the subversive groups from the state of emergency zones to other areas in the country. What is your opinion and what would you recommend to the next government to face this violent phenomenon, which has not been overcome?

[Belaunde] I feel that these are things that can be predicted. For professional reasons, General Jula knows this much better than myself. As soon as order is restored, disorderly people look for another place and since they are persons who are [rephrases] who actually lack the necessary resources unless the latter are provided from abroad -- something which aggravates the situation -- then they take their problems to other areas. Nevertheless, I feel that this phenomenon is less serious in other places. Why? It is obviously much easier for an agitator to operate in a familiar, native habitat, a habitat that one knows, where one has connections, where one knows all the hiding places and the details of the terrain. On the other hand, when the agitators are transplanted to another zone, even in the same mountain area, they lack the connections and are unfamiliar with the terrain. I feel that these are the last death rattles of the agony. The elections and the way this electoral process has been conducted in the country, in my opinion, have dealt a mortal blow to terrorism.

[Jose Balbuena, of Lima Cadena America Television] Mr President, has your administration already defined the basis to solve the airline problems between our country and the United States?

[Belaunde] This problem has been extensively studied but, as I have already said before, any solution should also be concerned with the coming government. There are less than 2 months to go now, and I feel that it would not be fair to make any commitments for the next government to fulfill. If there are agreements, if there is a possibility that we jointly find a solution or at least that they accept the solution we are willing to propose, (?that is all for the good). Otherwise, the next government will have to deal with this delicate problem. I regret the fact that this problem has cropped up because it has caused disturbances in several fields like the hotel industry, restaurants, tourism, and has impaired an easy flow of passengers in both directions.

REPORT LINKS SHINING PATH, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

PY012306 Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 1 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Lima, 31 May (ANSA) -- Names, information, and evidence that the Peruvian Communist Party, Shining Path, has connections abroad are detailed in an extensive report allegedly drafted by the Peruvian Secret Service that was given to ANSA. The report, which is described as secret and which apparently contains authentic information, also describes in detail recent subversive and terrorist actions in Peru 5 years after the armed struggle broke up in the country under the leadership of the Shining Path.

"Shining Path Connections and the Possible Financial Support It Receives From Foreign Financial Organizations," is the title of the report, which gives a detailed account of the activities of well-known subversive groups in Latin America, Europe, and Asia.

Supplying detailed information and names of people who allegedly have taken part in subversive actions in Peru, the report states that the Shining Path's connections span from Argentina to the United Kingdom. According to the authors of the report, the Shining Path has ties to the Liberation Party (formerly Revolutionary Vanguard) of Argentina.

It also notes that there is an alleged connection between Shining Path leaders and Chilean citizens who are connected to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] of Argentina. Jose Tapia Arraya is noted as a contact between the Chilean subversives and their Peruvian counterparts. The report states that it seems that the Chileans connected to the MIR had their first contact with a Shining Path committee on the Peruvian-Bolivian border. The meeting reportedly was also attended by subversives from Bolivia and Colombia.

In this regard, the report notes that Bolivian Oscar Crespo reportedly has been appointed as a link between the Shining Path and a so-called "Revolutionary Coordinating Board" that is closely connected with the Internationalist Revolutionary Movement, which is headquartered in London and which has branches in Paris and Amsterdam.

Military officers consulted today by ANSA about the authenticity of the document answered evasively. Moreover, government sources also declined to comment on it.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has stated that the Shining Path is part of a subversive and terrorist campaign that aims to undermine the democratic stability of Peru.

Regarding the Shining Path's ties with a radical wing of the 19 April Movement [M-19] the Colombian guerrilla movement, the report says that there reportedly was a meeting between their coordinating groups with the objective of planning subversive actions in their respective countries. After detailing the places and dates of coordinated actions that were allegedly undertaken by the Shining Path and the different groups with which it has had contacts, the report adds that the Shining Path's branches reportedly extend to Ecuador, Mexico, and the United States. It notes that in the United States there is a group that supports the "armed struggle being conducted by the Shining Path."

Regarding Mexico, the report says that Mexico reportedly was the site of a meeting of "terrorist leaders" from Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay that had the objective of achieving a "the unity of the people's movements of the southern cone." According to information picked up from intelligence services, this movement apparently intends to "radicalize" the armed struggle in Chile and Paraguay. A military source told ANSA that the objective reportedly is to destabilize the government of General Augusto Pinochet and light the fuse that "will cause touble for the government of General Alfredo Stroessner, who has been in power since 1954."

The information supplied by Peruvian intelligence is based on "work" carried out by a team made up of different American intelligence groups -- the CIA, among others -- that are concerned with the systematic "branching out" of subversive groups in some key countries in Latin America, particularly those with new democratic governments. The report that was provided to ANSA also notes that terrorist groups have branches in the FRG, Denmark, Spain, France, Sweden, the UK, and Switzerland, among other European countries, where the Internationalist Revolutionary Movement allegedly is carrying out a financial campaign for "Latin American revolutionaries." The report virtually charges that Peruvian Professor Maximiliano Durand Araujo is the "main link" between the Shining Path and the united subversive movement of Western Europe. However, the report does not mention two other important Shining Path leaders who are in Paris, where they are carrying out an intense campaign in favor of the armed struggle. These leaders are the so-called Comrade "Pinto" and Comrade "Vicuna." The latter traveled from Paris to Libya in 1983, but the result of his talks in Libya are not known.

PRESIDENT, MINISTERS DISCUSS POLICY ISSUES

PY042122 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti tonight said that actions designed to promote peace, dialogue, and the intraparty consensus commission at the national level were the appropriate tools the constitutional government used during its first 100 days in power. During a television program in which the president was joined by four members of his cabinet, Sanguinetti asserted that the country is again a full democracy, that its citizens can fully exercise all their rights free of restrictions, and that Congress freely exercises its constitutional powers. Peace, he said, is not a gift. We are working for it because peace is a policy, an attitude, and an atomosphere.

According to Sanguinetti, this peace that has been achieved has allowed a return to the institutions without bloodshed, deaths, or any events that usually cloud such difficult processes. The president said that sometimes it is difficult to appreciate what we have managed to avoid. Thus, not enough value is given to the manner in which Uruguay has regained its liberties and the manner in which all its constitutional bodies are functioning.

Sanguinetti said that the constitutional government that assumed power on 1 March, following 12 years of military dictatorship, has restored the country's good image, promoted Latin American integration with faith and decision, and has maintained order since it emerged from the period of dictatorship. Moreover, Sanguinetti maintained that one must look to the future, avoid the clashes of the past, and discourgae old resentments that will only contribute to national disaster. In this regard, he said that there can be no stability if the Armed Forces do not have a policy that will grant the institutions and the country tranquillity. Sanguinetti said that Uruguay and its Armed Forces must not indulge in revanchism.

The government, he continued, has tried to act as a moderator to overcome the rancor, clashes, and hatred inherited from the past and to seek paths of conciliation. Sanguinetti also noted the importance of the economic factor, stating that if the situation gets out of control everything will start to collapse.

Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias asserted that in the field of foreign policy he has managed to give Uruguay a renewed and vigorours presence in the world, especially by reasserting its support of the principles of human rights and the self-determination of nations, and its opposition to racial discrimination. The foreign minister recalled that Uruguay has assumed with conviction the responsibility of representing the Cartagena countries and that it has reached an important integration agreement with Argentina. He also said that Uruguay is pursuing a policy aimed at opening new markets.

Defense Minister Juan Chiarino said that the dialogue with the military is fluid, although we have a few differences in mentality, which is natural. The veteran politician said that this dialogue was recently elevated to a congressional level as a result of a visit some legislators made to the Air Force Headquarters.

Interior Minister Carlos Manini noted the importance of having maintained order, free of any physical clashes, and pointed out that in 100 days Uruguay became the only country that returned to institutional order and was able to quash a rebellion of common criminals in an Uruguayan prison without any acts of aggression. He also said that in 1984 the crime rate decreased compared to that of 1983.

Education and Culture Minister Adela Reta daid that the government has again made the university autonomous. She said that the government respects the university and supports it by granting it additional funds, and that it has promoted a new cultural current that foresees imminent agreements with Argentina.

The television program, which lasted almost 1 hour, will be held again Wednesday, 5 June. This time the president will be accompanied by the labor, transport and public works, and public health ministers. The rest of the ministers will appear on the program next Friday, 7 June, and on Monday, 10 June, Sanguinetti will address the nation which will be broadcast over radio and television.

EL DIA CRITICIZES U.S. EMBASSY FOR 'BLUNDERS'

PY042134 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "The Walls of an Embassy"]

[Text] In the final analysis, diplomatic "blunders" constitute the spicy anecdotes that can expose the limitations and shortcomings of an entire diplomatic team or one of its members. However, when the "blunders" come one after another and along the same lines, the bothersome thing is not the repetition but the meaning that can and must be given to this ineptitude.

This is the worrisome conclusion one can reach from the succession of blunders the U.S. Embassy committed recently as if unable to digest the attitude of the Uruguayan Government and Congress toward Washington's trade embargo against Managua.

First came the embassy backing of the ill-mannered attitude of former U.S. lawmakers who were visiting Uruguay and canceled their scheduled meetings with Uruguayan lawmakers because of the Senate's vote on the trade embargo. Then came the unwarranted insolence of an official who, although not even a charge d'affaires, demanded to see the deputy foreign minister to express the deep displeasure of the U.S. Embassy over the fact that the Uruguayan Government deplored and lamented the embargo. Later still, Ambassador Aranda ostensibly paraded in public with the former foreign minister of the defunct military regime, probably for old times sake and longing for the ease with which he could formerly come and go around Government House and the Foreign Ministry. Finally, to top it all, at the ceremony during which visiting Italian President Pertini greeted, together with President Sanguinetti, the locally accredited diplomatic corps, the U.S. mission was very obviously absent, allegedly because its chief was out of the country and there was no one to take his place.

The only thing we can hope for now is that there will be no more "blunders" and that it is only a rumor that the future U.S. ambassador to Uruguay (if Aranda goes to Chile where he might feel more at ease) will be the same one who in Asuncion, Paraguay, publicly stated that Stroessner's regime was definitely democratic.

As a philosopher once said: "Friends should not give us any surprises." The United States has a friendship with our country that is too long-standing and fruitful to be overwhelming us with so many surprises.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

FL1050046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid departed this afternoon, shortly after 1600 for Spain where he will begin his state visit to five European countries. De la Madrid is accompanied by his wife, Paloma C. de la Madrid, and by a small party including Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog, and Senate Grand Commission Chairman Antonio Riva Palacio.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON RESPONSE TO WORLD OIL PRICES

PA041655 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 29 May 85 pp 1, 2

[By Ron Morgan]

[Excerpt] Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) Director Mario Ramon Beteta said Tuesday that Mexico is examining "what the best options are" in the face of renewed downward pressures on international oil prices.

REUTER News Agency reported from Norway over the weekend that the state-owned Statoil Company will reduce the price of its North Sea crude by one dollar a barrel next month because of reduced demand on the spot market. The move is expected to drop Norwegian oil prices from the 27 dollar per barrel range to near the 26-dollar level. Mexico sells oil only on contract and does not participate on the spot market, but price reductions by Norway and the United Kingdom in the past have put pressure on the market for across-the-board price cuts.

Through much of the spring prices had been stabilized because of low inventories among the industrialized nations which kept demand strong. That period appears to have passed though, and with warm weather hitting the northern regions of the world demand is falling and pressure on prices is growing stronger. Speaking before the National Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers on Tuesday, Beteta said circumstances surrounding the petroleum industry, especially in the international arena, are "particularly difficult at the moment."

In a move of solidarity with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) aimed at stabilizing the international oil market, Mexico reduced its production last fall by 100,000 barrels per day. In January, also in coordination with OPEC, Mexico reduced its crude prices by an average of one dollar per barrel in the hope of putting a floor under prices on the declining market. Following the price reduction Mexico restored the 100,000 barrels per day of production that had been cut in the fall. The price decrease is credited with causing a 18 percent drop in petroleum earnings for the first quarter of 1985. Market analysts are predicting that oil prices will continue to fall toward the 25-dollar-per-barrel level. Mexico is highly sensitive to changes in oil prices. Each two-dollar drop per barrel translates into a billion-dollar per year loss in government revenue. The oil market uncertainties are complicated by first quarter drops in two other important sources of revenue -- tourism and non-petroleum exports.

Present economic conditions in Mexico and abroad, Beteta said, "demand of all of us an unbreakable will to advance this industry, to eliminate burdens and correctable deviations and to place the industry in step with the course of the nation." Mexico is facing "problematic conditions" at the moment, Beteta said, but it is a country that has the will to "review circumstances and rectify the structures that need changing."

COSTA RICA

CIVIL GUARD 'WILL RESPOND' TO SANDINIST FIRE

PA042006 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Top leaders of the Public Security Ministry met this morning with Colonel John Taylor, chief of the U.S. Embassy's Military Liaison Office, to discuss matters not disclosed to the press. Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza, Deputy Public Security, Minister Colonel Johnny Campos Loaiza and Colonel Oscar Vidal, director of the public security force, attended the meeting.

Vidal disclosed that the body of civil guardsman Miguel Campos Carranza has not been taken out of the Las Crucitas area but did not explain why. Piza said at noon today that actions have been coordinated with Nicaraguan officials to retrieve Carranza's body. He explained that they trust they will not have to face the same problems they had yesterday when the Sandinist Army opened fire on a helicopter of the Costa Rican public security force as attempts to retrieve the body were underway. However, Minister Piza said that if the Sandinist Army opens fire, our civil guardsmen will respond.

NO PROPOSAL RECEIVED YET ON DEMILITARIZED ZONE

PA042016 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has not received any official note from Nicaragua regarding the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the border between the two nations. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez stated this when asked about a Sandinist proposal to create this demilitarized zone to help find a definitive solution to border incidents. This demilitarization would be supervised by an international commission possibly formed by the Contadora Group countries and France.

Gutierrez said that if a formal proposal in this regard were to be made by Nicaragua, Costa Rica would analyze it. Any proposal aimed at seeking peace and tranquillity of Costa Ricans and Central Americans will be studied, he said.

Although it was announced that an urgent meeting would be held by the Contadora Group to hear the Costa Rican protest against Nicaragua over Friday's aggression, this meeting will be held on 18 and 19 June, when practically everything will have been forgotten.

Gutierrez said that one can talk of it as an emergency meeting in that it was to be only a technical meeting, and now the topic that Costa Rica wants to bring up will be discussed. The meeting will be held in Panama, as usual. In addition, the Foreign Ministry announced that the document Costa Rica will present to Contadora will be completed this afternoon.

MONGE, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ASIAN TOUR

PA011835 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1802 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Report by Hugo Espino from the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose, 1 June -- live]

[Text] Approximately 2 minutes ago President Luis Alberto Monge arrived in Costa Rica.

The first vice president, who substituted for the president during his absence, as well as Armando Vargas, minister counselor for information and communications, were on hand to welcome President Luis Alberto Monge. The president was accompanied by Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Costa Rican Social Security Institute Executive President Guido Miranda Gutierrez.

As we reported, President Monge has announced a press conference to report on his 15-day trip to three Asian nations... [break in transmission]

EL SALVADOR

LABOR GROUPS PLAN SAN SALVADOR MARCH 4 JUNE

PA041549 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1523 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (DPA) -- Salvadoran Armed Forces units continue bombing guerrilla positions near Guazapa Hill, 27 km north of San Salvador, specifically in the jurisdiction of Suchitoto, although no further details are available yet. Military sources affirmed that a mop-up operation is under way to weed out rebel redoubts in the northern part of Chalatenango Department and in the southern part of the eastern Usulutan Department, where there have been clashes between rebels and government troops in the past few days, although there have been no reports of casualties on either side.

Meanwhile, more than 15 labor organizations have called for a march through the streets of the capital at 1400 today. Authorities have stepped up vigilance on the streets of San Salvador. Last night the Army warned the labor unions to abstain from holding the march on the streets of San Salvador, stating that pertinent measures would be taken to punish all those persons implicated according to the law. The labor organizations plan to take to the streets today to protest the Army raid on the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) early Sunday morning in which several persons, including security corps members, were killed.

The ISSS workers have been on strike since 6 May to demand wage increases and other social benefits. The government has reiterated that in view of the country's war economy it cannot meet their demands.

ARMED FORCES CONTINUE TO OCCUPY ISSS OFFICES

PA040413 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Officials from the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security [ISSS] and military sources in San Salvador have confirmed that the Armed Forces still occupy ISSS installations and offices throughout the country. It was reported that the militarization of the ISSS aims at preventing the continuation of a strike. The strike was declared illegal by a San Salvador labor justice. In addition, all workers have been asked to return to their jobs at the various hospitals in the country. However, the workers said that they will continue their strike and will only handle emergency cases.

Government officials said that the authorities are determined to fulfill the law and keep order. The only explanation that has been given for this situation thus far by minor officials from the Presidential Palace is that the events related to the ISSS are the result of a decision by a labor justice to apply he law. He had previously announced to the striking workers that the stoppage was illegal because mechanisms to hold a dialogue and reach a compromise between workers and management had not been followed.

If legal resources had not been exhausted, the strike would have been legal, but the workers did not follow the proper procedures.

Presidential officials said that the media is not aware that in the past relatives were not allowed to visit patients because strikers did not permit these visits. They added that this is a violation of human rights. Officials added that the media remained silent on the reiterated denunciations by workers and various agencies regarding the events that occurred yesterday.

Coprefa Issues Report

PA041540 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Jun 85 pp 3, 32

[Excerpt] From 0300 to 0500 yesterday, National Police troops, transported by helicopters, occupied installations of the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security [ISSS] leaving at least five dead. According to a report released by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa], the occupation of the ISSS was based on the following legal grounds.

A. Article 221 of the Constitution declares strikes by public employees illegal.

B. The ruling of the labor judge declared the ISSS employees' strike illegal.

C. Clause 4 of the Penal Code describes as a terrorist act any individual or collective participation in the seizure of public installations.

D. Article No 4 of the Constitution orders the Armed Forces to maintain peace and public security.

According to Coprefa, four of the dead were National Police agents who died when shooting broke out during the occupation of the installations. They were: Carlos Alfredo Cornejo Arias, Victor Manuel Alvarado Rosales, Jose Antonio Villacorta, and Eladio Rodriquez Valle. For their part, ISSS employees still inside the installations reported that three of the dead were employees of suburban ISSS centers whose names they do not know.

ISSS employees added that an elderly lady died of cardiac arrest because she could not be aided by doctors on duty because they were being held face down, like the rest of the personnel, while the National Police carried out an exhaustive search for hidden weapons. It has been unofficially reported that no weapons of any kind were found.

At approximately 0500 Dr Jorge Bustamante, director of the hospital, arrived at the institution and the installations were handed over to him by Major Enzo Rubio, chief of Operations Department No 3 of the National Police, who, according to the sources, was in command of the operation.

The arrest of two union leaders -- Guillermc Rojas, secretary general of the union, and Jorge Alberto Albeno Albeno, secretary for conflicts -- was also announced. ISSS employees said that Maj Rubio promised to do all he could to obtain their release today so they may continue the negotiations because they are the leading representatives of the union. For its part, Coprefa stated that these representatives were arrested because an exhaustive investigation had been carried out to find out if they had any links with subversive groups.

Finally, the workers said that Dr Bustamante told them they should report to work today, Monday, but they are not willing to do so if their coworkers are not released and if they do not get a salary increase. They said that their demands are labor demands only and are not politically motivated. Meanwhile, the National Police are guarding the ISSS installations and other units across the country, allowing persons access to them.

Patients who woke up during the occupation reported that policemen found several weapons, which were taken to the security corps headquarters. Presumably, four policemen who were not wearing uniforms died in the shootout. Patient Maria Areli Ramirez, 30, died of a heart attack.

Eyewitnesses said that the first policeman who arrived at the hospital was transporting a patient in a taxi as a cover and, once inside, others entered by climbing into the building. The shots that killed the four policemen were fired later. In addition, as previously stated, policemen were dropped by Salvadoran Air Force helicopters.

GUERRILLAS THREATEN TRAFFIC PARALYZATION

PA040434 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Military sources said today that after guerrillas threatened to sabotage commercial and private vehicles, Salvadoran Army members have increased vigilance on the country's roads. Informants pointed out that this threat only affects the poorest people because the Army moves freely. However, the guerrillas stated that the threat of sabotage is the result of the recent actions against the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security workers. This is the seventh time that the guerrillas have blocked traffic this year. They have destroyed many collective, private, and commercial vehicles.

JOURNALISTS BANNED FROM POW RELEASE CEREMONY

PA040359 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] It has been reported in San Salvador that the Army is preventing the press from witnessing the turnover of 22 prisoners of war to the International Red Cross in Chalatenango Department.

On orders of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, local and international journalists were not allowed to enter La Laguna in Chalatenango Department, Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa reported this morning. According to the journalists, a special roadblock was set up for them at the (Colima) Bridge. Armed soldiers effectively prevented journalists from entering La Laguna where guerrillas will turn over 22 prisoners of war from the 4th Infantry Brigade.

Prisoners Released

PA041309 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 1704 GMT on 3 June begins a joint broadcast with (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador to cover live a ceremony to release 22 prisoners of war by the FMLN.

The Radio Venceremos correspondent describes the setting of the ceremony, noting that flags of the International Red Cross line the church and main square of the village of La Laguna, in Chalatenango Department, where the turnover of the soldiers is to take place.

Heading the ceremony are: Pierre Gatman, representative of the International Red Cross in El Salvador; Maria Julia Hernandez, director of the legal office of the San Salvador Archbishop's Office, representing Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez and the Catholic Church; Commander Ricardo Gutierrez, member of the General Command of the People's Liberation Forces, a group of the FMLN; Commander Douglas Santamaria, FMLN military chief in the northern region of Chalatenango and the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; and the mayor of La Laguna. The announcer notes the entrance in formation of an FMLN unit, which halts near the main table in front of the church. The prisoners exit the town hall in military formation and position themselves near the church's bell tower. Military orders are shouted, after which FMLN Captain (German) reads the names of the 22 prisoners of war, who take two steps forward as their names are read and are turned over to the International Red Cross representative. All those present sing the Salvadoran national anthem.

Commander Ricardo Gutierrez addresses the gathering at approximately 1846 GMT. He says: "Today we release these 22 exhausted prisoners, our brothers, because the FMLN is not struggling against soldiers, but fighting against a regime of exploitation and injustice, a Christian Democratic military dictatorship, a fascist high command at the service of Yankee imperialism." He later states: "The FMLN-FDR maintains and strengthens their position to advance in the humanization of the war, seeking concrete solutions to achieve peace with justice and freedom." He notes that the 22 prisoners were captured during a clash with troops of the Salvadoran Army's 4th Infantry Brigade in the villages of Tejutla and La Reina on 21 May.

After Commander Gutierrez' concludes his remarks he signs an International Red Cross document certifying the turnover of the prisoners to that humanitarian organization. International Red Cross representative Gatman and church representative Maria Julia Hernandez follow suit. The announcer reports that Gatman addresses the prisoners, advising them that they are now under protection of the International Red Cross. Church representative Hernandez delivers a statement acknowledging the release of the prisoners, who march in formation toward an International Red Cross truck that will take them to the nearest military headquarters, in accordance with the International Red Cross document's provisions. The ceremony ends at 1910 GMT.

FMLN DECREES 6 JUNE TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA050221 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Attention, close attention, Salvadoran people. Attention, close attention, national and international transporters. Please pay attention to this important information.

The FMLN decrees a national transportation stoppage beginning in the early hours of Thursday, 6 June. We repeat: The FMLN orders the paralyzation of traffic throughout Salvadoran territory on all of the main and secondary roads beginning in the early hours of Thursday, 6 June. Close attention: We urge our population not to travel for any reason. We urge our population to refrain from traveling on any road in any sector of the national territory beginning on Thursday, 6 June. We ask our population to refrain from traveling on the roads beginning Thursday because there will be heavy fighting, and there will also be barricades and mines on the roads throughout the country.

Attention, FMLN guerrilla units in all Salvadoran departments: We urge our fighters and all of our military units to ensure strict compliance with the order to paralyze traffic throughout national territory. Let's ensure strict compliance with the instructions issued by our general command. A national transportation paralyzation has been declared to begin in the early hours of Thursday, 6 June.

SOCIAL SECURITY WORKERS SEEK CHURCH'S HELP

PA041626 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Letter to Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, from the Salvadoran Social Security Institute Workers Union, STISS; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Salvadoran Social Security Institute Workers Union [STISS] wishes to inform the Catholic Church, which you represent, that at 0315 on Sunday the workers of the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security [ISSS] at the national level, especially those at the General Hospital, were attacked physically and morally, bound, and brutally beaten. The individuals who entered the hospital were wearing black jackets and hoods and carrying weapons and equipment used by the Armed Forces. In this operation they bound hospital patients and even entered an operating romm where surgery was taking place. In this action they prevented doctors from treating an emergency case, and patient Marta Arely Ramirez died.

A policeman dressed in civilian clothes was also killed and three others were wounded by the same hooded agents. They also took the following leaders to National Police Headquarters: Guillermo Rojas, secretary general of the union, (Jorge Pena Lara), grievance officer of the union, and two rank and file companeros.

At approximately 0530 Colonel Rubios; Dr Bustamante, ISSS director general; Dr Mario Solano, ISSS deputy director; and Dr Francisco Andres Penate, director of the General Hospital, appeared at the hospital. The workers told them they will not end the strike until Companeros Guillermo Rojas, (Jorge Pena Lara), and other members of the union are released by the National Police. We are also willing to renew the negotiations to find an intelligent and rational solution to this conflict. Nevertheless, we first demand the release of the union members. Knowing that the church is the voice of those who do not have a voice, we respectfully ask you to begin the appropriate efforts to resolve this delicate situation favorably.

For unity, for social security,

[Signed] (Jorge Araya)

GUATEMALA

MEJIA PROCLAIMS ELECTORAL LAW, CANDIDATES LISTED

PA041827 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] General Oscar Mejia Victores, the chief executive, today promulgated the electoral law that will regulate the 3 November elections, and tomorrow he will make the respective call for elections. In this way the presidential elections are officially established within the framework of a return to constitutionality. This process will end on 14 January 1986 when Mejia Victores will turn over power to the new leader who, according to options announced today, will be a civilian.

The electoral law signed today establishes the procedures to elect a president, vice president, deputies to congress, mayors, and members of municipal governments. According to the law, Guatemala, a country of almost 109,000 sq km and 8 million inhabitants, will have 100 deputies. Twenty-five of them will [words indistinct], and 75 will be elected by the various electoral districts. These deputies will be nominated by the political parties while the mayors and members of municipal governments will be nominated by civic committees.

The law also includes the right to hold political rallies and campaign up to 36 hours before the elections. It bans government officials from carrying out party activities, because they must resign before participating in them.

Presidential candidates nominated so far by their respective groups are: Mario Sandoval of the National Liberation Movement, MLN; Lionel Sisniega Otero of the Anticommunist Unification Party, PUA; Jorge Castro Nicol of the Union of the National Center, UCN; Jorge Serrano Elias of the Democratic Party of National Cooperation, PDCN; and lawyer Vinicio Cerezo Arevalos of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC. Other small parties are trying to nominate their own candidates or establish alliances with larger parties.

MILITARY CONTINGENT AMBUSHED IN SAN MARCOS

PA040356 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A subversive group has ambushed a military contingent in El Quetzal municipality, San Marcos Department, resulting in 2 dead and 28 wounded. The action was carried out in the San Antonio Santa Ana village as the troops were traveling to their barracks. Five Claymore mines exploded when the soldiers passed; the mines were detonated from afar by the extremists who had hidden the devices in the bushes. The wounded soldiers were taken to the hospital in Coatepeque, Quezaltenango Department.

Conflicting Casualty Reports

PA041502 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] San Marcos -- At least 13 soldiers were killed and 9 wounded during an ambush by guerrillas of National Army troops carrying out a routine patrol on Saturday in the vicinity of El Quetzal municipality, in this department. It was learned unofficially that the bodies of 13 soldiers were taken to the Regional Hospital of Coatepeque. The wounded were taken to Santa Ana-Berlin Detachment, in that municipality. Several of the wounded were later transferred to the capital due to the seriousness of their wounds. They were initially transferred to Retalhuleu, where they were picked up by a Guatemalan Air Force plane.

Intense activity was observed Saturday and yesterday morning in the Hospital of Coatepeque. As of yesterday, it was not known whether there were casualties on the attacker's side. The attack took place in a region where several clashes between the Army and guerrillas have occurred in the past few weeks. The government has not issued any reports regarding the ambush. Another version states that the attack took place when a contingent was returning on foot to their installations. The insurgents detonated five Claymore mines via remote control. As a result of this, 2 soldiers were killed and 28 wounded. However, people who claim to have been at the hospital of Coatepeque when the bodies arrived said that 13 soldiers were killed.

AFP Report

PY031826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Guatemala, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Press correspondents reported today that 13 soldiers died and 9 were wounded in a guerrilla ambush on 1 June in San Marcos Department, in the western part of the country. Military sources have declined to officially confirm the report to AFP, but said that they would comment later.

The ambush reportedly occurred near Quetzal township, San Marcos Department, and the victims were taken to the Coatepeque regional hospital, the correspondents said. According to the press report, an Army patrol ran into a very powerful mine while performing a search operation in an area where several armed clashes have taken place in recent weeks. AFP was told at the Coatepeque hospital that soldiers had been admitted, but medical authorities declined to report on the number of victims treated.

Official sources have reported that 10 guerrilla camps and arms caches were dismantled in the remote, strife-torn Peten Department. The spokesmen said a soldier was wounded during this operation but did not mention whether the guerrillas sustained any fatalities. An as yet undetermined quantity of machine guns, M-16 rifles, bombs and mines, communications equipment, and other military weapons were seized from these camps and caches, a military report said.

The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) have been operating in Peten Department and the revolutionary organization of the people in arms (ORPA) have engaged in subversive actions in San Marcos Department. Military sources have said that subversive actions are usually intensified when winter starts but ruled out the possibility for these actions to reach the levels of those undertaken before 1982. The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG), an umbrella organization that encompasses the four major rebel groups, announced last February that it would intensify the revolutionary war.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT REJECTS NICARAGUAN AIRSPACE PROTEST

PA050127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, the Honduran Government rejected Nicaragua's protest over an alleged violation of Nicaraguan airspace by three military helicopters from Honduran territory. According to the Nicaraguan protest note, the event took place yesterday in the Arenales sector, and the aircraft attacked a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] observation post. The note also states that the helicopters' markings could not be identified, and added that antiaircraft units fired and forced the helicopters to withdraw into Honduran territory. The Nicaraguan Government also noted the coincidence between this attack and the situation on the border with Costa Rica.

The Honduran Government's rejection of the Nicaraguan protest note was stated in a note from Deputy Foreign Secretary Tomas Arita Valle to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. The Honduran note states: "Given that no aircraft may exist or operate in Honduras without the corresponding insignia to identify them when they are military aircraft, or without a license, letters, and numbers when they are civilian aircraft, my government rejects the protest because it is groundless." The Honduran statement also adds: "It is quite curious that Your Excellency has decided to refer to the grave situation provoked by the Nicaraguan Army in the border zone with Costa Rica because contrary to its capricious interpretation, this event proves that the Nicaraguan Government is solely responsible for trying to create violence in neighboring countries."

The Honduran deputy foreign secretary asserted: "Mr Minister, instead of giving advice on how democratic governments in the region should act, I feel that your government is the one that should begin by reducing its exaggerated arms buildup and starting a dialogue for national reconciliation between the parties in conflict as soon as possible. These positive steps will undoubtedly lead to a genuine diminishing of the tensions that prevail in Central America."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS ON CRISIS, U.S. AGGRESSION

PA050130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2055 GMT 4 Jun 85

["Face the People" Program with President Daniel Ortega and "other Sandinist officials" at the Panatex factory in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Companera Dora Maria has said that the companeros of the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare [BLIS], the soldiers in our army, Sandino's cubs [4-second break in transmission] must walk and, above all, must fight even when it is raining. We are only going to talk while it rains; therefore, I think that the effort we will exert to talk while it rains is small if compared to the efforts exerted by the fighters in our army. They fight against our enemies even when it rains. Our Army is leading the operations against the United States' mercenary army. We have been waging important fights these days both in the northern zone bordering Honduras, and in the southern zone bordering Costa Rica. Our fighters have been expelling -- with bullets, of course, because it cannot be done otherwise -- the mercenary forces toward their camps in Honduran and Costa Rican territories. We will continue to carry out these operations even though we know that the United States is trying to use these confrontations in the border areas to create greater tensions between Honduras and Nicaragua, and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Yesterday, on Sunday, and today, operations have continued in the southern zone of Nicaragua. Currently, our fighters are walking in the mud while it rains carrying out operations against the mercenary forces in the southern zone that borders Costa Rica. Our Air Force has also been operating. It has been active with helicopters and airplanes to support our fighters' actions and to destroy a landing strip that the counterrevolutionaries had built using construction equipment that was transferred from Costa Rican territory. They built the landing strip 100 meters from the border. The landing strip was bombed and, let us say, it has been affected. The airplanes that once came from El Salvador and Honduras with weapons for the mercenary forces will not be able to land there anymore.

Bombings have continued today. However, we are bombing the mercenary forces that are trying to enter our territory from their bases in Costa Rican territory with the complicity of certain members of the Costa Rican army, because Costa Rica does have an army. The fiction that was sold [as heard] stating that Costa Rica does not have an army, only a Civil Guard, is not true. Costa Rica has had a Civil Guard for some years; however, since the revolution won in Nicaragua, the United States has been organizing an army in Costa Rica, turning the so-called Civil Guard into an army. The U.S. Government is training the so-called Civil Guard there like an army. Therefore, Costa Rica is losing its civic image, and the U.S. policy is to blame.

We said that the mercenary forces operations against Nicaragua have always included the complicity of some members of the Costa Rican Government, although we know that the Costa Rican Government has always opposed these mercenary activities. However, the United States attitude and, above all, the dollar bills that the United States and the CIA have distributed among many people in Costa Rica have been stronger than this opposition. This includes some members of the Costa Rican news media. They are to create a negative attitude against Nicaragua among the Costa Rican people.

As a matter of fact, Nicaragua has suffered hundreds of attacks from Costa Rican territory during these last years. Thousands of Nicaraguans have been assassinated; children, women, and the elderly have been assassinated by these mercenaries who have their camps in Costa Rica and their operations centers, radios, and supply centers in the Costa Rican capital, in San Jose.

During the innumerable meetings held with Costa Rican authorities, we have presented details on the locations in Costa Rica of mercenary camps, communications centers, and warehouses with weapons. We have also given them names of CIA agents operating in Costa Rica but the government has not been able to do much because the United States, through the CIA, is stronger than the will of President Luis Alberto Monge's government to defend a neutral policy.

What really happened when we began operations to normalized naval traffic through the San Juan River, and Costa Rica can also use the San Juan River, is that most of the mercenary forces immediately withdraw to the camps they have in Costa Rica. Then, using the publications they have always issued, they called some Costa Rican authorities who are their accomplices and said: Well, the Sandinists are coming; 400 Sandinists are inside Costa Rican territory. Next, a Costa Rican army commander dispatched a patrol of 29 soldiers that was ambushed in Costa Rican territory. Ambushed by whom? By the mercenary Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] forces. Why? To provoke an even greater conflict so that poor Costa Rica, poor Costa Rica that has no army as they said, requests U.S. support and the United States acts against Nicaragua. They are trying to do the same thing from Honduras.

The truth is this: We are defeating and evicting the mercenary forces that operate against Nicaragua from Honduran and Costa Rican territory. The U.S. Government and the U.S. military strategists are aware that this mercenary army is being defeated by the Nicaraguan people. Seeking to save these mercenary forces from defeat, Honduras and Costa Rica are being dragged into a war against Nicaragua so that the United States may immediately provide support for Honduras and Costa Rica. That is the truth.

The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST [as heard] stresses today that a series of elements that indicate how the United States has been working and preparing for an invasion of Nicaragua. The possibilities of an invasion increase to the degree that we defeat the mercenary forces, because the United States does not want to negotiate with Nicaragua and does not peace with Nicaragua. It wants a military solution. This is a matter of interest for our people. The U.S. military sector is preparing for any action against Nicaragua.

The POST article reads as follows: Although Reagan and his advisers have said that the use of U.S. military force in Central America is not feasible, and has been left as a last recourse -- in other words, even though they say it is not feasible, they have left it as a last recourse -- the U.S. military are preparing or are already prepared for any contingency. U.S. officials and diplomats in Washington and Central America have said that these preparations have been possible during the past 2 years with a series of war games, these are the military maneuvers, with the construction of staging areas and communications posts, the creation of a very well-organized intelligence network, and an enormous effort to strengthen the ally armies, in other words the Honduran Army and to create an army in Costa Rica.

U.S. military presence in the region was once almost exclusively limited to defending the Panama Canal. Today, however, it has been expanded under the pretext of defending the region's stability. U.S. military officers are now challenging the popular belief that a direct U.S. military involvement in the region could lead to a similar situation or one identical to that faced in Vietnam as some military officers contend.

Intelligence sources have told the National Security Council that the United States could easily and quickly knock out the Sandinists and that it would be as easy as falling off a log.

Gorman, General Paul Gorman, built and enlarged eight runways in Honduras, including the one in Palmerola, where any type of U.S. military plane can land in any kind of weather or climatic conditions. Gorman told the U.S. Senate that there are 30 landing strips where the so-called C-130 cargo planes can land, and that with the introduction of a C-7 detachment during the fiscal year 1988, troops and all kind of military supplies can be sent to approximately 900 localities.

Thus far, the U.S. Congress has prevented the storage of bombs and rockets in Palmerola and San Lorenzo. However, according to a classified Pentagon report, the Southern Command is the only one of the 6 regional commands that has stored 100 percent of its estimated oil requirements. The Southern Command is the smallest in number of soldiers; it has approximately 9,600 in Panama and 1,200 in Honduras. However, bringing soldiers from the air bases in Florida and Virginia and sending them to Central America has been the main objective of the military exercises during the past 2 years. In other words, all of the U.S. military exercises in Honduras are aimed at quickly mobilizing troops from Panama, Honduras, and the United States against Nicaragua. This year the third major exercise to begin on 7 June will take 1,800 U.S. soldiers, under the pretext of constructing a 15-mile road leading to the San Lorenzo airstrip, and rehearse parachute attacks against the guerrillas. The preparations also include the quick training of Honduran troops, who would be the main U.S. allies against Nicaragua.

Reagan administration officials are also saying that the Sandinists, and we must listen to this carefully, lack the military ability, popular support, and supply channels necessary to prolong a guerrilla warfare against an invasion. An intelligence source told journalists that there are 13 potential Sandinist targets in the Managua area protected with antiaircraft artillery, mainly with 57 and 37 mm weapons, and that in case of a well-planned attack against these targets, they would not even know what hit them. Of course, he was speaking of a massive air attack.

The journalists were also told that the U.S. pilots could destroy the majority of the command and storage posts with a minimum of risks. The director of operations of the U.S. Southern Command said that by then, it would only take 2 weeks for the invading troops to take control over 60 percent of the Nicaraguan population.

According to another U.S. military expert in the region, the most reasonable plan would be for the United States to intensively attack the main installations for approxiamtely 1 month with air raids. Next, a new government would be installed with its own army. Others said that this new government would then take care of pursuing the Sandinists. A U.S. military officer who has been reporting to the National Security Council said that the Nicaraguan people would rise up to support a U.S. invasion, and that the neighboring armies would eargerly support this action.

This was a compilation of official U.S. Government data clearly showing that the possibility of invading Nicaragua has not been dismissed, and, moreover, that they have worked out all of the necessary preparations to invade our country the moment they consider it convenient or opportune.

Will we, out of fear of invasion, allow the U.S. mercenary forces operating from Honduras and Costa Rica to continue acting with impunity? Will we let them enter our territory and advance? That is not possible. We are defending the revolution, and we are defending our country's sovereignty.

For that, we have fought with weapons in hand against those mercenary forces and have been successful. Our Army, officers, soldiers, and militiamen are playing an important role. The youths in the Patriotic Military Service, Sandino's cubs, are playing a key role. We are optimistic because we are defeating and expelling the mercenary forces and therefore we are defeating the current U.S. war strategy against Nicaragua. The fact that we are defeating the mercenary forces actually brings the possibility of an intervention closer because the situation with Honduras and Costa Rica is becoming more tense and the United States wants to commit those governments so there will be more bloodshed in Central America, so there will be more blood shed by Nicaraguans, Costa Ricans, and Hondurans. Well, that will be the responsibility of the Costa Rican and Honduran leaders because we are sure the Costa Rican and Honduran peoples do not want war; everyone wants peace. Thus, the Honduran and Costa Rican leaders have a great responsibility for achieving peace and not becoming instruments of U.S. policy.

The United States has mounted a defamatory campaign from Costa Rica in an attempt to blame the Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist Army for the death of two Costa Rican soldiers in Costa Rican territory. We immediately replied by asking the Contadora Group to send the Prevention and Verification Commission to the area so that it could clearly see what happened and what is happening, and so that it could see how Costa Rican territory is increasingly occupied by the CIA mercenary forces.

We have emphasized and will once again stress the importance of bilateral contacts with the Honduran Government, the importance of a meeting between Honduran Armed Forces chief General Walter Lopez and Nicaraguan Army Chief Commander Humberto Ortega. Problems are solved through dialogue. We have repeatedly proposed high-level meetings with the Costa Rican Government. We have just proposed to that government the establishment of a demilitarized zone with peacekeeping forces chosen jointly by the two governments. We spoke about this in Paris. Now it is a matter of reestablishing this discussion to place a European peacekeeping force with representatives from various countries on the border to offer guarantees to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

In other words, Nicaragua is offering very specific proposals in favor of dialogue and in favor of a peaceful solution to the problem. We hope the Costa Rican Government will not fall into the trap that the United States is preparing for them in order to provoke a major confrontation that would involve the United States allegedly coming to the aid of the Costa Rican army. That would lead us nowhere, but rather would provoke more confrontations, more tensions. Naturally, an invasion of Nicaragua would have repercussions throughout Central America. Pentagon and U.S. intelligence specialists must rule out an easy defeat in Nicaragua. It will not be as easy as falling off a log. If in 7 years the U.S. Government was unable to defeat the small, poorly armed army of Augusto Cesar Sandino in which not all the people participated, how can they expect to defeat the Nicaraguan people now when they will not be fighting against the Sandinist Army or an institution, but against the people's army and the people themselves? This means risking defeat, even if it is a great power like the United States that will lunge itself against the Nicaraguan people.

The U.S. intelligence machinery is completely misinformed and mistaken in thinking that the people will rise up to support an intervention. That has been the disaster of U.S. policy in various parts of the world because they have always thought that peoples rise up to support such actions and that this is the way to crush revolutions. They thought the Vietnamese people would rise up to support the Yankee intervention. They thought the Cuban people would rise up to support the invaders of Playa Giron. Now they are making the same mistake. They believe that the Nicaraguan people will rise up to support the invaders.

I wonder how many of the workers who are here would take up arms alongside the invaders. How many workers would be willing to take up arms against the invaders or alongside them? Who would be willing to fight against the invaders? [crowd chants] Who would support them? Would any of you support the invaders? [crowd rumbles] They have always been mistaken and are making the same mistake again.

We would not discuss this topic -- the war of aggression that the United States of America, a military and economic power, is waging against us with its resources -- at this meeting with the workers if it were not the main problem facing Nicaragua. Next week the U.S. Congress will once again discuss the approval of $14 million for the mercenary forces. They will decide if they will give political support to the U.S. Government's terrorist actions against Nicaragua. A government that calls itself the symbol of world democracy, as the U.S. Government does, is acting like the most anti-democratic government in the eyes of world public opinion.

At the International Court of Justice, we presented charges against the U.S. Government for waging war against Nicaragua. How did the United States, which until the time Nicaragua introduced the charges recognized the court's jurisdiction and used it to accuse third countries, react to the Nicaraguan Government's accusation?

It rejected the court's jurisdiction. However, the court disregarded the United States rejection and is continuing its proceedings. Friday was the deadline for the United States to present its defense in the case brought by Nicaragua. The United States had the opportunity to attempt to show the world, through the court, that the war it is waging against Nicaragua is just, and that the United States is supporting a democratic and liberating cause. They had the opportunity to do this just as Nicaragua had the opportunity to show that the United States is advancing a terrorist, bandit-like, and Mafia style policy. However, the United States knew it could not win because it knows it is acting like an international delinquent in its actions against Nicaragua, and therefore did not show up in court on Friday. The United States was afraid of the law, became a coward in the face of international law and justice, and fled.

Moreover, in a completely imperialistic fashion, the U.S. Congress will discuss whether the U.S. Government will continue giving money and political support to the mercenary forces. This is totally illegal and immoral because no one has appointed the United States judge or policeman of the world. The United States likes to act like a judge and policeman saying this government is good or that government is bad; we will crush the bad one with the big stick and will support the one that is good. This is how they want to act and that is why they are going to discuss this in the U.S. Congress. Actually, what is at stake in those discussions is the security of the world's people because if today the United States is deciding what to do with Nicaragua, tomorrow it will want to do the same with any Latin American, European, African, or Asian government if it has the opportunity.

In Nicaragua, we are actually defending the integrity, sovereignty, and self-determination of the world's people. We must discuss this because even the problems discussed at this meeting will be related to this issue. We cannot forget that we are a besieged country facing a readily designed invasion. All of the problems that we face are somehow related to that situation. Let us now proceed with the discussion so you can state all of the problems on your minds and we can respond and offer solutions to them. As you know, these "Face the People" meetings are not only designed to present problems, but also to listen to initiatives proposed by the people. That is important. [applause]

[Dionisio Felipe MENDOZA Martinez] Good afternoon. My name is Dionisio Felipe Mendoza Martinez.

I work at the people's metallurgical industry company. I have a question for Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of Nicaragua. Commander, I would like you to tell me why political party factions of the left wing are allowed to provoke strikes that cause a lack of discipline and an alliance with international far left and right-wing sectors to discredit the revolution?

[Ortega] Some of them call themselves Leninist, but Lenin himself branded them as ultraleftists. That is why Lenin called them ultraleftists. These ultraleftists concur with the rightists in this country to blame the Sandinist Front, to blame the revolutionary government for all of the ills that plague the Nicaraguan society. Then they are actually siding with the people's enemy, with the people's adversary. They are siding with imperialism, which is the enemy of the Nicaraguan people.

Their dissertation is simple. It is easy to try to confuse a worker who is facing hardships and economic difficulties and tell him he is being deprived by the Sandinist Front of the achievemants he had already obtained; therefore, the Sandinist Front is not defending workers interests. They prompt them to strike against the Sandinist Front to enforce respect for the rights won by the workers. That is an easy discourse. That is a demagogic dissertation.

For us, it would be easy to tell the workers that, let us say, instead of 15 yards of cloth monthly, they will receive 30 yards monthly. Surely everyone would applaud and carry the manager of this establishment on their shoulders. However, the revolutionaries are neither demogogues nor liars. If it is going to create problems to tell the truth, then we must take that chance. We must tell the truth, even if it causes misunderstanding among some of our companeros.

Those demagogic groups that claim to be revolutionaries are only showing an opportunistic, criminal attitude. Why? Because they are playing into the hands of imperialism. They are siding with imperialism. They are actually becoming allies of the rightist groups. They refuse to accept the leadership and authority of the FSLN in this country.

How should we fight these people? We are not going to make them disappear by decree. We are going to fight them by strengthening workers awareness. As the workers become increasingly aware that we are facing a possible war and that the enemy is even planning to invade us, then they will better understand the measures we are adopting. We will face even more difficult moments in order to consolidate our revolutionary process. We may even have to face a direct intervention of U.S. troops. After we defeat that intervention, which we are certain will be defeated, we will consolidate this revolutionary process. We do not want intervention. However, we must be prepared to meet a direct U.S. military intervention.

The report we read here this afternoon is not something we are inventing; it is something being planned and discussed by U.S. strategists. We must be conscientiously prepared to meet the worst because we are a revolution that defends the interests of the workers and peasants. Otherwise, you can be sure that the United States and President Reagan never would have declared war on us. The U.S. Government would not behave as it does against the Sandinist Front, the Nicaraguan Government, or the Nicaraguan people if this revolution were not a true revolution. The United States wants to exterminate it because it is a true revolution. That explains the attitude of the U.S. leaders.

However, the opportunists and demagogues play into the hands of the foreign aggressor and try to confuse the workers.

They are just as mistaken as the North Americans because the workers have the capacity to understand the economic measures and the capacity to analyze the situation without having attended a university. They are aware of the economic, political, and military problems. Therefore, the workers can better defend their interests before the ultra-rightist groups and the ultraleftist groups who are siding with imperialism. [applause]

VICE PRESIDENT RAMIREZ CONTINUES EUROPEAN TOUR

Leaves FRG for Belgium

PA301630 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 May 85

[Statement issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic in Bonn; read by the directorate's press director Ileana Ordonez -- live or recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado today described his visit to the FRG as very positive. On his last working day in this country, the Nicaraguan vice president and his delegation met in the morning with Hans Juergen Wischnewski, a legislator of the Social Democratic Party, and in the afternoon with Johannes Strauss, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia who made an official offer for his state to finance a textile plant in Nicaragua. A Nicaraguan technical mission will visit in the next few weeks to conclude the final details of this matter. Expressed great interest in learning about the Nicaraguan situation and expressed solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. He said that establishing the textile plant is only a first step in strengthening relations between the two countries.

During his visit to the FRG, Ramirez Mercado held important meetings with political officials, businessmen, artists, intellectuals, and the news media. As a result, he achieved the planned objectives of his visit.

The Nicaraguan delegation traveled to Brussels early on Wednesday night for an official visit to Belgium. When he arrived in Belgium, Vice President Ramirez traveled to Gent, a port that is currently receiving the second shipment of Nicaraguan bananas. These exports are now directed at the European market. He received a warm welcome from the mayor and other municipal officials. During his visit to Belgium, Vice President Ramirez will have an extensive working schedule that includes meetings with government authorities, political and religious leaders, and important EEC officials.

Meets With EEC Officials

PA020234 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic in Managua on 31 May; read by the directorate's press director Marlit Rojas -- recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who is heading an official delegation visiting Belgium, met this morning with Cardinal (Danis), president of Belgium's Episcopal Conference. The meeting with the Catholic Church's official took place in a cordial atmosphere. They discussed topics of mutual interest.

Afterward, Vice President Ramirez Mercado and the accompanying delegation went to the EEC building where he met with Jacques Delors, chairman of the EEC's Executive Commission; Claude Cheysson, minister commissioner in charge of North-South relations; the first vice president of the European Parliament, and the parliament's delegation for relations with Central America and the Contadora Group.

During their meeting with the European Parliament, representatives from various groups asked the Nicaraguan delegation about the country's situation. Companero Ramirez presented the revolutionaries truth and explained many of the topics manipulated by the enemies of the Sandinist people. At noon, Vice President Ramirez and Commissioner Claude Cheysson signed an assistance agreement to improve the commercialization and storage of basic grains in Nicaragua. The cooperation agreement is worth more than $4 million.

Later, Ramirez and Cheysson held a joint press conference during which they answered journalists questions. Ramirez expressed the Nicaraguan Government's satisfaction over the EEC's unconditional economic support and cooperation.

Managua, 31 May 1985

[Signed] Information and Press Directorate, Presidency of the Republic

Meets Netherlands Foreign Minister

PA031350 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The Hague -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado has met with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek. According to an official spokesman at The Hague, they discussed bilateral relations and the Contadora Group's role in seeking a solution to the Nicaraguan conflict. Ramirez Mercado arrived in the Hague last night from Brussels, Belgium, and he will remain in the Netherlands until Thursday.

Requests Mediation With U.S.

PA031923 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The Hague -- The Netherlands reaffirmed to Nicaragua its opposition to the economic embargo imposed by Washington, and reiterated its full support for the Contadora process. The announcement was made by an official spokesman at the conclusion of a meeting between the Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek and Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

The spokesman said that the talks were focused on the Central American situation and the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve detente in the area. For his part, during the interview, Ramirez Mercado requested the Netherlands' mediation to restore dialogue with the United States, the spokesman reported. Ramirez Mercado will meet with the Netherland Health Minister tomorrow, before leaving for Barcelona, Spain.

PROTEST SENT TO HONDURAS OVER AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PA041719 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1238 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Protest note sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica:

I address Your Excellency to report that today, [3 June], between 1100 and 1200, three helicopters with military markings, whose registration numbers could not be determined and which were coming from Honduran territory, entered Nicaraguan airspace through the area of Arenales and attacked the Sandinist People's Army observation post in that sector.

In reply to the aggression, antiaircraft units of our Armed Forces repelled the attack, forcing the helicopters to return to Honduran airspace.

Through me, the Nicaraguan Government presents its formal and energetic protest to the Honduran Government while pointing out the coincidence of this attack with the situation created in the region on the Costa Rican border by the mercenary forces that operate from that neighboring territory against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government reiterates its call to the illustrious Honduran Government to stop these acts of provocation and not to permit the continuation of such actions. Nicaragua also reiterates its willingness to find a solution to the situation posed by the presence of mercenary groups in Honduran territory through a bilateral dialogue.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency my esteem and regards.

[Signed] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman

MISURASTA, FSLN SAY TALKS ONLY SUSPENDED

PA312128 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Miskito organization, the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], said today in San Juan, Costa Rica, that the dialogue has not yet been broken off. Rivera said that his personal opinion is that the Nicaraguan Government should show more interest in finding a definite solution to the conflict on the Atlantic coast.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government, in an effort to hasten the negotiations, designated Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, as head of the National Commission for the Autonomy of the Atlantic Coast. Borge was in Puerto Cabezas yesterday discussing various aspects of this autonomy.

Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, commissioned by the revolutionary government to talk with Brooklyn Rivera, also said that the talks have not been broken off but rather suspended. Commander Carrion said that the talks were discontinued after the Indian group proposed the formation of a commission to observe the agreements between the two sides. Nicaragua did not accept this due to principles, Commander Carrion said.

To conclude, Brooklyn Rivera said that his group will continue to seek a dialogue and added that the revolutionary government must find a negotiated solution. We prefer a dialogue that will lead to a real solution to the problem, he said.

MISATAN LEADER ASKS MISKITOS TO FOIL 'CIA PLAN'

PA041327 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Oscar Hodgson, secretary general of international relations of the Nicaraguan Indian organization, the Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos [Misatan], has made an urgent call to the Miskitos resettled in Tasba Pri, urging them to show maturity and unity in facing the CIA boycott that, through the criminal Black Eagle plan, will try to prevent their return to the banks of the Coco River.

Hodgson, who is also president of the Regional Coordinating Board of Indian Peoples of Mexico, Central America, and Panama, made a similar call to the Miskito rebel groups Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura] and Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] and to the international organizations in our country to work together within the project of peace and unity of the Indian people, taking its first steps with the return of the Miskitos of Tasba Pri to their places of origin. Here is Miskito leader Oscar Hodgson:

[Begin recording] We think there is a CIA plan against the return to the river, and this plan could be used by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] or by some Indian sectors that do not favor the Indians' real interests. However, it is important to note that some of the Indian rebels consider the Indians their brothers and know that those who will return are Indians. They know that some groups have mistakenly shed their brothers' blood and that this is against their interests.

Thus, we believe that the return to the river should be carried out in an organized manner, because although there will be many groups here in Nicaragua that will not attack us but instead will be helping us, we also believe that there will be other groups that, as Commander Borge said, will support the Black Eagle sabotage plan. Therefore, I urge the people of Tasba Pri to be prepared and willing to overcome the various problems we will be facing. Some of these problems could be a lack of trucks and a shortage of food, tools, and so forth.

In this sense, we are going to face many problems, even military problems. However, we believe these problems will come from isolated groups, since the large majority of our Misurasata companeros and our brothers in Misura will understand the problem. We call upon them to respect this decision and to unite as brothers in defense of our interests, in order to achieve happiness for the people of Tasba Pri. I would also like to issue a call to international organizations in Nicaragua for help, because we understand that the government has its limitations. Therefore, we ask organizations such as (OFUAN-Belgium) and (OFUAN-Canada) [not further identified] and all international organizations in Nicaragua to consider this a peace project for Indian rights and to give us their generous help in the form of clothes, medicines, and transportation means in order to facilitate our journey to the Coco River. [end recording]

INVITATION EXTENDED TO MEETING OF L.A. PARLIAMENT

PA312239 Managua Radio Sandino network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] (Humberto Pelaez), a senator from Colombia and vice president of the Latin American Parliament, and Andres Townsend Ezcurra, a deputy from Peru and secretary general of the Latin American Parliament, arrived in Nicaragua yesterday. The purpose of their visit is to invite Nicarague to the meeting of the Latin American Parliament that will take place in Brasilia from 16-23 June. At that time important Latin American topics, including the Central American crisis and the foreign debt problem, will be discussed, and the Latin American Parliament will hold a joint meeting with the European Parliament to review economic matters.

(Humberto Pelaez) said that the Contadora Group peace efforts will certainly be discussed, stressing that this organization will ultimately be charged with consolidating peace. (Pelaez) noted Nicaragua's desire to resume the talks at Manzanillo and described the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua as a criminal act that violates human rights.

CONTADORA WILLING TO INVESTIGATE BORDER INCIDENT

PA031750 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota -- The Contadora Group is reportedly willing to send an inspection commission to Central America to investigate the recent incident on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero has said.

The incident occurred on the border sector between the two countries known as Las Crucitas, 800 meters from the borderline in Costa Rican territory. Several members of the Costa Rican Civil Guard -- and according to the Costa Rican Government were ambushed by presumed Sandinist People's Army [EPS] -- were wounded in the incident. However, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega emphatically rejected the charges made by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, claiming that the EPS soldiers did not enter Costa Rican territory.

In rejecting the charges, Ortega requested an investigation by the Contadora Group's Mixed Commission created last year to attend to the problems between the two countries. Although the subject was not discussed at the Contadora Group's technical meeting, prior to his departure from Bogota Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero admitted that the four foreign ministers [as heard] agreed to help in overcoming the tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which has increased during the past few days.

Meanwhile, the Mexican, Panamanian, and Venezuelan deputy foreign ministers have departed for their respective countries, after polishing, along with their Colombian counterpart, the peace document to be presented at the next summit of foreign ministers in Panama City scheduled for 14 June. The Contadora Group's deputy foreign ministers worked for 2 days on a 200-page document, with special emphasis on the mechanisms of control, security, and verification of the agreements to be signed by the Central American presidents to guarantee peace in the region.

Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero said that the possible members of the commission for the verification and control of the agreements must be personalities of well-known impartiality, with unquestionable prestige. Valero added: In any event, this will not be the definitive factor, but the political willingness of the countries involved, who must commit themselves sincerely to the implementation of political and social reforms, reduction of weapons, foreign military bases, military exercises, and advisers.

Despite expressions of optimism regarding the Contadora Group's peace efforts, there was consensus among all the participants at the meeting that the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua has [word indistinct] clearly reduced the Contadora Group's political space.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS CONTADORA BORDER PATROL

FL040148 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- A spokesman for Nicaragua's Defense Ministry said today that the Nicaraguan Government supports the announcement by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge that a Contadora commission will permanently guard the border between the two countries. He said the commission would find the contras, who are fleeing from the Sandinist Army's offensive, in Costa Rican territory.

He said that as part of a Sandinist Army plan initiated on 26 May to return the San Juan River, on the southern border, to normal conditions, Nicaraguan troops have captured and bombed four contra bases near Costa Rica, where there are 300 troops belonging to the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE).

According to Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, ARDE troops attacked a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol last Friday in an effort to conceal its military defeats and as a part of CIA efforts to create border conflicts between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in order to blame the Sandinist Army and make relations between the two countries more tense.

ARMY REPORTED GAINING AGAINST ARDE FORCES

PY032129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that the Sandinist Popular Army [EPS] is today continuing a strong operation against the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] on the San Juan River on the Costa Rican border. Defense Minister Humberto Ortega reported yesterday that the EPS is trying to restore traffic in the eastern sector of San Juan, which has become practically impossible in the past few months due to the escalation of anti-Sandinist actions.

The Defense Ministry has reported that yesterday the Sandinist Air Force [FAS] conducted hit-and-run attacks on the La Penca sector, where the rebels headed by Eden Pastora have managed to build a landing strip 100 meters from the Costa Rican border. There was an attack in this area a year ago when Pastora was wounded and three journalists died during a press conference with foreign correspondents.

The EPS action on the San Juan River began on 26 May when the 55th Brigade, headquartered in the southern city of San Carlos, was sent to repel an attempt by the anti-Sandinists to occupy El Castillo, an old Spanish fortress on the banks of the river.

The Defense Ministry also reported the death of at least 60 rebels during the clashes and that the EPS has destroyed three ARDE bases in the border areas of Machuca, La Fresca, and Cerro San Pablo.

Captain Bosco, chief of the EPS 55th Brigade, has termed the San Juan River operation very successful, through which the EPS has gained control of several kilometers of the river, which flows into the Caribbean Sea. Another official report states that the EPS has managed to take control of 80 km of the border. In today's issue, the newspaper BARRICADA, the official mouthpiece of the Sandinist National Liberation front [FSLN], published several pictures showing different aspects of the government's nearly 1-week-old operation. One of the pictures shows a FAS helicopter supplying the government troops.

In this regard, Defense Minister Ortega has stated that there is evidence that the attack that resulted in the death of two [as received] Costa Rican guardmen and several wounded was carried out by Pastora's forces. However, San Jose insists Nicaragua is responsible, reporting that it will take the case to the OAS and that for the time being it will not send a new diplomat to the currently vacant embassy in Managua.

This incident has placed relations between the two countries at its lowest level in the past 3 years.

ARDE DENIES LAS TIRICIAS INCIDENT, BLAMES EPS

PA012313 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jun (AFP) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], currently experiencing a strong Sandinist People's Army [EPS] counteroffensive, denied today that its members attacked a contingent of 21 Costa Rican guardsmen in national territory yesterday afternoon. ARDE leader Jose Davila told AFP that EPS soldiers carried out the action and that in their offensive against the rebels, EPS members "have entered Costa Rican territory through the Las Tiricias sector."

According to local reports, at least two Costa Rican civil policemen were killed and two others were seriously wounded in yesterday's incident. It was also said that Civil Police Director Oscar Vidal visited the location of the incident accompanied by 60 men in an effort to rescue approximately 12 guards who had not returned to camp.

In Managua, President Daniel Ortega asked the Contadora Group's verification and control commission to visit the area of the incident. Ortega said that the reports on yesterday's incident in the border area are part of a campaign to make Costa Rican-Nicaraguan relations more tense. Ortega also asserted that counterrevolutionary camps operate in the zone of conflict, approximately 800 m from the Nicaraguan border. Approximately 2 months ago in San Jose, Harold Martinez, a rebel leader, announced his determination to split with Eden Pastora, who he accused of trying to seek an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Davila confirmed that Pastora left for Miami today. Davila indicated that Pastora is trying to obtain the promised assistance "and the food that our forces require." As has been said, Davila denied that ARDE forces have lost positions in the south of Nicaragua due to the EPS offensive. Davila admitted that they have experienced serious difficulties during the past year, but he asserted: "We have strategically withdrawn in view of the EPS attack that even occurs from Costa Rican territory." He added: "In order to sidestep this offensive, we are moving in a manner similar to a chessboard. However, it is not true that we have lost positions or suffered many casualties." Davila asserted that the ARDE forces stand firm in their struggle "to recover the Nicaraguan revolution's principles."

LA PENCA AIRFIELD NEAR PASTORA CAMP ATTACKED

PA042309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, four Sandinist planes attacked the airfield and several houses in La Penca, near the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] headquarters of Commander Eden Pastora Gomez. ARDE spokesmen reported that a C-47 and three push-and-pull [preceding words in English] planes used machine guns and 500-lb (200-kilo) bombs to attack the military base after midday today.

Although the attack was repelled with 50-mm and 60-mm machine guns, the Sandinist planes destroyed the recently repaired landing strip and several homes on the banks of the San Juan River, the spokesmen said. In addition to material damage, Pastora's forces sustained 10 wounded, 4 of them seriously. These four were taken from La Penca in a boat along the San Juan River to Costa Rica for medical treatment. The San Carlos Hospital, the one closest to the border with Nicaragua, is equipped to handle this kind of emergency. The six other wounded guerrillas were treated in one of ARDE's tent hospitals in the southern Nicaraguan mountains, the sources added.

CASTRO ATTENDS WOMEN'S FOREIGN DEBT DISCUSSION

FL042032 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is attending discussions on the foreign debt that are taking place at the Palace of Conventions as part of the meeting on the role of women today in Latin America and the Caribbean. Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, invited guests, and leaders from government and mass organizations participated in the meeting of Commission No 1, which is examining economic problems.

The first speech of the morning was given by Elena (Salidi) of the Argentine Socialist Convention, which is working for unity. She stressed the unselfish and patriotic work being done by the Mothers and Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo. After tracing the history of the struggle of Argentine women in the economic, political, and social fields, she said the foreign debt is unpayable by her country and called for Latin American integration.

Salvadoran representatives Ana Maria Rivas and Miriam Menendes presented a documentary report to a plenary meeting of the conference. In their report they analyzed the foreign debt and stressed the need to work hard for a Latin American approach to the unpayable foreign debt, which they consider to be the result of the worsening of capitalism's world crisis. The Salvadoran delegates condemned Reagan's economic and military policy and pointed out that the countries of Central America should take the initiative to confront the struggle. They said now is the time to confront the foreign debt and seek specific measures to eliminate the so-called protectionist measures that the United States is imposing on the less-developed countries.

TRINIDAD MINISTER ON TALKS WITH MALMIERCA

FL041525 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1231 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] In Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Minister Errol Mahabir [as heard] called his conversations with his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca interesting and productive. Both ministers agreed on the possibility of expanding existing cultural exchanges and trade.

HAVANA ON NICARAGUAN BORDER ZONE PROPOSAL

FL042342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The proposal of the Nicaraguan Government to set up a demilitarized zone under international supervision along the border with Costa Rica is in contrast with statements by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who reduced bilateral relations with Nicaragua to a minimum. The demilitarized zone was proposed by Nicaragua in consideration of the urgent need to end tension along the border between the two countries due to the use of Costa Rican territory by mercenaries in the service of the CIA.

The Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina said his country had virtually discarded any peace measures of the Contadora Group in the border area. He said the Contadora Group's Prevention and Supervision Commission was ineffective.

In the opinion of observers, it is possible that Costa Rica will receive the unrestricted diplomatic support of Honduras and El Salvador, while the Reagan government has already announced in the OAS its support for Costa Rica.

ALASEI COMMENTARY ON RADIO MARTI REPERCUSSIONS

FL302142 Mexico City ALASEI in Spanish 1710 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 30 May (NOTIMEX) -- As an additional service to its consumers, NOTIMEX transmits the following article entitled "Difficult Decision," written by the LATIN AMERICAN AGENCY FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICES (ALASEI).

Havana, (ALASEI) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has spent the last days of May in Cuba, confirming through his visit the island's increasing political importance at the international level. The situation created after Radio Marti began its broadcasts on 20 May was among the issues he planned to discuss with President Fidel Castro.

Immediately after that official U.S. radio station began airing its programs beamed at Cuba, Castro's government reacted by adopting several measures, among them a suspension of the immigration agreements signed by Cuba and the United States last December. Havana also sent a letter to the UN secretary general explaining its position on this cynical and provocative decision by the U.S. Government. Cuba's drastic response demonstrates the grave importance that the Cuban Government attaches to Radio Marti's broadcasts.

The decision to suspend the immigration agreements could not have been an easy one, due to the great significance these agreements had for Cubans. This became evident during a number of conversations held between ALASEI representatives and Cuban officials only a few days before the relations between Washington and Havana turned icy once again.

For Jose Raul Viera, Cuba's deputy minister of foreign relations, the most important thing about the immigration agreements was the fact that they proved that the problems between Cuba and the United States or any other country can be solved through dialogue and negotiations. Viera was referring in the first place to the tense relations between the United States and Nicaragua. Cuba advocates a negotiated solution to the conflict through the Contadora Group's efforts, just as it endorses a solution to the Salvadoran conflict through negotiations. Viera stressed that the immigration agreements might serve as perfect examples for future agreements of bilateral interest between the two countries, for instance an agreement on the coordination of their coast guards' activities. The signing of those agreements, he said at the time, depends completely on the United States. He stressed, however, that an improvement in Cuban-U.S. relations could never be achieved at the expense of Cuba's friendship with the Soviet Union or its revolutionary principles.

For his part, Jorge Mendoza, director of the newspaper GRANMA, a deputy in the National Assembly of the People's Government and a member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, indicated that the immigration agreements were being strictly and seriously fulfilled. According to him, 150 Cubans considered undesirable in the United States had already been sent back to Cuba in four different groups.

A doctor of the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana explained that the Marielitos -- participants in the 1980 mass exodus through the Cuban port of Mariel -- returning to the island were put on a 30-day quarantine to undergo a complete medical checkup. Those sentenced in the United States, he said, will also go to prison here.

Under the agreement signed late last year, 2,746 Cubans considered undesirable in the United States would return to Cuba in exchange for Washington's granting 20,000 visas per year to those Cubans wishing to travel to the United States. This plan had barely been implemented when Radio Marti foiled it.

As evidence of Cuba's intentions, only a few days prior to the station's airing of its broadcasts, Mendoaz had said: We will not deny the fact that the present U.S. Administration has done something which no other U.S. Government has done: It has sentenced a Cuban counterrevolutionary who in 1980 killed a Cuban diplomat accredited at the United Nations. Until now, those terrorists had gone unpunished. This is an important step forward.

An even more important step was taken a few days later, but it was taken backwards.

EXCELSIOR NOTES PEOPLE'S REACTION TO RADIO MARTI

PA312237 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 May 85 pp 22 A, 27 A

[By EXCELSIOR correspondent Felicitas Pliego]

[Excerpts] Havana, 26 May -- Radio Marti does not provide anything new for Cubans, and it is not a topic of their daily conversations. Six days after the U.S. radio station's transmissions began, the people in the streets talk about them only when asked. Neither the music nor the "news" broadcast by Radio Marti say much to the residents of the island, among whom there had been expectation for several years regarding the launching of the station. The reactions are varied, but in general the population laughs at "the stupidities" broadcast in regard to what is taking place in Cuba.

The music broadcast by the station is already known here. In the neighborhoods one can see good individual or group exhibitions of breakdancing, for example. It was introduced by members of the Cuban "community" in Miami when they began to come here some years ago.

Regarding the general programming of Radio Marti, some say that it is "the same" as that of the late 1950's and early 1960's. As for "the news," in a country where even the children are politicized and very aware of what is going on in their country, it does not say anything, add anything, or have any impact on anyone. Several days ago the newspapers and the local media stopped reporting on Radio Marti. It had previously been front page news with militant statements from various sectors.

The radio station, whose launching had been feared by some and awaited by others, no longer draws the attention of the Cubans. There are some who say that they have had time to listen to it, but the general comments are that it isn't worth taking time for. However, they add that they plan to do so in order to reach their own conclusions.

Nevertheless, the truth is that the topic of conversation among the population to which the transmissions are directed is something other than Radio Marti. On Saturday and today the beaches were filled and so were nightclubs and recreation centers. The people's interests go behond listening to someone else talking about what goes on in their own house.

Regarding the consequences of Radio Marti, politically it strengthens the position of the Cuban president and helps the island to break the forced isolation that the United States tried to impose on it 25 years ago. In the human aspect, it has interrupted what is known as the phenomenon of family reunification -- the visits by members of the "community" to their relatives and friends on the island. It must be pointed out that this phenomenon increased sales in hotel tourist shops, which sell articles for foreign curruncy. The sales in those shops noticeably increased; "the community" buys many things to give to their families. Those visits have been interrupted as a result of the transmissions of Radio Marti, and the last "community" members are already leaving; the last flight for Miami leaves on the 29th, and in the shops there is great "final" activity.

Despite all this, Cuba will see its tourism grow this year to 200,000 visitors from all over the world: Canada, the FRG, Italy, Spain, France, Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and so on.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY AID TO LATIN AMERICA

PA040319 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government annually promotes dozens of propaganda campaigns aimed at convincing the people of the world and especially those in the United States that strengthening the military might of the United States and its allies is necessary in view of what it calls communist expansion. However, this is really just an abrasive pretext to justify the hundreds of millions of dollars spent by the Pentagon on the U.S. military industrial complex to actively maintain its machinery of death and to increase the bank accounts of an elite, who become richer year by year through the misery, destruction, and death of people.

The notion that Washington is investing too much money in its military program is gaining momentum in important U.S. political circles. Some U.S. congressional circles believe these expenditures are the main reason for the bulky U.S. fiscal deficit, which is more than $200 billion. These circles remember that the military industrial complex was the hidden power that first placed Ronald Reagan in the governorship of California and then in the White House, and that the top advisers of the president have ridden on the same wagon. For this reason, Reagan's benevolence toward his partners in the military industrial complex, which plays an important role in developing U.S. foreign policy and domestic affairs, should not surprise anyone. What is really sad is that while all this takes place, hundreds of millions of people in Latin America and other parts of the world are victims of regimes that the United States supports militarily and politically. In other words, the money taken out of U.S. taxpayers' pockets is being used to torture, murder, and kidnap people who struggle for their countries' independence.

For example, there is Chile, whose fascist regime, since the bloody coup of 1973, has been one of the United States' important allies in the South American southern cone. In Chile more than 1 million people have been tortured and murdered in the past 12 years and another 2,590 disappeared after being arrested by the security corps. The victims include labor and political leaders, workers, and students. They were the victims of a so-called national security doctrine that U.S. advisers and the Yankee embassy in Santiago suggested. On behalf of this doctrine, human rights have been most flagrantly violated. The military regimes of Argentina, for another example, were responsible for the murder of hundreds of thousands of patriots and the disappearance of another 30,000. The case of missing people is a political drama that has extended to other Latin American nations that endure military dictatorships supported by the United States. The cases are very eloquent. In the past 10 years, the repressive forces of Guatemala have kidnapped 30,000 civilians; the work of El Salvador's forces has resulted in 5,000 missing people; Haitian forces kidnapped 12,000 individuals; and the Honduran forces have kidnapped more than 1,500 people.

A document released recently in La Paz, Bolivia, by the Latin American Federation of Relatives of Missing Prisoners held the U.S. Government responsible for this situation. The document asserts that the repressive methods of the Latin American dictatorships have been implemented by U.S. experts and that Washington has supplied the weapons and the logistical support for such a repulsive practice. This is the destination of the funds in the huge budgets that President Reagan demands from the U.S. Congress allegedly for national security and the struggle for democracy and peace. These are the true circumstances that Reagan wants to hide with his periodic propaganda campaigns which a decreasing number of people believe.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FL041631 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 4 Jun 85

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 4, CANA -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Monday night called for the co-operation of industrial countries in promoting economic revitalisation among developing countries. The secretary general was delivering the third annual Dr Eric Williams Memorial Lecture entitled The United Nations: A Framework For Multilateral Co-operation. Williams was prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago when he died in 1981.

Perez de Cuellar warned of growing difficulties in international relations and said developing countries would be the great losers if there was an eroision of global co-operation. For the developing countries to promote an economic reactivation process, said the UN head, the co-operation of the industrial countries is essential in at least two respects.

The first is to provide suitable terms and conditions for the massive reprogramming of the external debt of the developing countries. Ways need to be devised of giving them access to the new sources of financing which are indispensable if they are to be able to emerge from their present situation in the medium term. The second is to establish favourable conditions for bringing to fruition the efforts being made by the developing countries to increase and diversify their exports.

The UN secretary general looked at what he called the paradoxical development of the need for multilateral co-operation versus the increasing tendency for countries to question the rules, instruments, and modalities of international co-operation. There can be no doubt whatever that today, more than ever, all the nations of the world are affected, for better or for worse, by decisions and trends originating in other nations.

Unilateral actions, taken without due regard for their effects on other countries, will inevitably weaken economic co-operation and arrest world growth and development. This could lead to economic nationalism similar to that which prevailed in the 1930's, with all its evil effects.

Perez said there was also an apparent reluctance to make the effort to use international organisations effectively. One way to strengthen the collective security mechanisms provided for in the UN Charter would be to make more systematic use of the Security Council, he suggested. If the council could keep an active watch on potentially dangerous situations in their early stages and initiate a dialogue with the parties before crisis was reached, it could help defuse these situations and prevent the eruption of violent conflict, Perez de Cuellar said.

He said collective security measures at the regional level could be used to great advantage and stressed the significance of the Contadora Group in seeking peace in Central America.

The arms race, said Perez de Cuellar, not only affects developing countries by draining their national resources but destroys the equilibrium between military and civil institutions as well as encourages policies which maintain domestic inequities and curtail civil liberties. He said that should the promise in current arms negotiations between the superpowers not be fulfilled there will be a pronounced aggravation of the sense of general insecurity. The situation could well become virtually irreversible if the establishment of viable methods of arms limitation is jeopardized by the development of the new weapons systems.

But he added that difficulties in the reduction of arms at the global level could not relieve developing countries of their own responsibility to move forward on conventional disarmament and to undertake the necessary social reforms towards a more equitable society at the national level.

I trust that the two major nuclear powers will sustain their readiness to negotiate and take advantage of the climate for it which is as propitious now as we have reason to expect. They have to take account not only of their own interests and those of their allies but the whole international community.

DOMINICA

SECOND GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 1 JULY

FL041458 Bridgetown CANA in English 1342 GMT 4 Jun 85

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 4, CANA -- Dominicans will vote in their second general elections since independence on July 1, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles announced here today. Nomination day is June 15.

In a radio address Miss Charles outlined the achievements of her administration's first five-year term in office and appealed to the electorate to return her ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) to power. She also urged voters to refrain from violence and hatred for the sake of the peace and well-being of the island during the days leading up to the poll. She said Dominica's President Clarence Seignoret will today sign the proclamation dissolving Parliament.

The election for 21 seats in the House of Assembly here will be a straight fight between the DFP and the newly regrouped Labour Party of Dominica (LPD), led by former Finance Minister Michael Douglas. The DFP will field candidates in 20 constituencies and the LPD, which will include members of the leftist Liberation Movement Alliance, in 19.

Said Miss Charles in her broadcast: Let us be careful and thoughtful in making our choice. Let us think of our country first and ourselves last; let us be honest and fair in our judgement; let us forget our likes and dislikes and seek the achievements that have become visible in our country and realise that there is much more to follow if we make the right choice.

Reacting to this morning's announcement, LPD leader Douglas reiterated his party's confidence about winning. We are happy; we are ready; we are going into this election full of confidence. Today, as I said a couple of weeks ago, we feel confident that at least 15 seats will be ours in the forthcoming general elections.

HAITI

CONGRESS TO CREATE PRIME MINISTER POSITION

PA040420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 31 May 85

[By Simon Badal]

[Text] Port au Prince, 3 Jun (EFE) -- The Haitian congress today unanimously agreed to revise this Caribbean country's Constitution, which was drafted in August 1983, to create the position of prime minister, as promised by President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

This morning in a 22-minute message read to the congress by Jean-Marie Chanoine, minister of state for Presidency, information, and public relations, Duvalier requested a constitutional revision. Duvalier specifically asked for a revision of Articles 219, 220, and 221 of the new Haitian Constitution to fulfill a promise he made several weeks ago as part of the democratization of his lifetime regime.

In a message to the nation on 22 April of this year, the president promised he would submit a draft bill creating the position of prime minister and would again permit the organization of political parties. In addition, Duvalier gave assurances that the position of prime minister would be occupied by a candidate of the majority party. However, Haitian leaders abroad told EFE that the election would be a fraud and that the person chosen would be Jaures Leveque, president of the chamber of deputies. Chanoine is also one of the possible candidates of the government party.

The government allegedly began registering individuals in order to allow the organization of political parties in this Caribbean country.

In order to revise the Constitution, the Haitian congress must assume the role of a constitutent assembly which, once having completed its work, would be dissolved, as the legislature does not have the power to adopt these decisions.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE, JOB ACTIONS

FL041400 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] In Jamaica, hundreds of government workers in 12 of the island's parishes were on strike yesterday, disrupting water supplies and other services as the island's labor problems continued. Officials of the Jamaica Association of Local Government Workers said the job actions may last 1 or 2 days in protest of government plans to contract out some of the work handled by its members.

In Portland, in the eastern end of Jamaica, water workers walked out of their jobs; in other parishes street cleaners failed to show, and firemen were available only for emergencies. Meantime, Jamaica's postal workers continued their walk-out over money they say the government owes them. Soldiers are sorting and delivering the island's mail.

FIVE ARRESTED IN $48-MILLION COCAINE HAUL

FL292200 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 20 May 85 p 1

[Text] In a joint police-military narcotics operation at an illegal airstrip in Flower Hill District, St James, on Saturday, cocaine valued at U.S. $48 million, a Lada motorcar, and a Datsun pick-up were seized, and five men who are all related arrested and charged. They are Oscar, Jan, Errol, Henry and Holness Rhoden aged 35, 37, 32, 41 and 39, respectively, all of Flower Hill, St James.

The Police Information Centre said that at about 11 o'clock Saturday morning a re-organised and upgraded narcotics team swooped down on the illegal strip where men were seen unloading bags from a foreign registered plane onto a pick-up. The plane took off and the men ran as the helicopter with the lawmen descended. The men were, however, chased and held. A search of the bags revealed approximately 700 lb of cocaine. The five have been jointly charged with possession, trafficking, importing, and dealing in cocaine and are booked to appear in the Montego Bay court today.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

FINANCIALLY-STRAPPED SUGAR INDUSTRY TO CLOSE

FL031525 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, June 2, CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell has announced that St Vincent and the Grenadines will close its financially-strapped sugar industry after this year's crop. The disclosure was made after a government-commissioned study conducted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had said the sugar industry would never become viable and recommended scrapping it. Mitchell said yesterday sugarcane would still be grown but for manufacture of rum. The mission suggests that some cane should still be grown and that such cane as is grown should be ground into juice and the juice used to supply the (rum) distillery, he added. He said a feasibility study would be done on manufacturing high quality rum and the 1,200 persons employed in the state-run sugar sector would be adequately compensated. The FAO report said the industry had a 42-million-dollar (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) debt, including a 22-million-dollar overdraft with the state-owned National Commercial Bank, and anticipated these debts would rise in the future. The report said the industry's production was limited to domestic demand and listed low world sugar prices among the reasons why the sector should be closed. The industry was reactivated in 1980 by the former labour government to substitute imports and save foreign exchange. Output rose from 1,700 tonnes in 1982 to 2,700 tonnes last year.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NAR NEARS AGREEMENT ON SEAT ALLOCATION

FL031724 Bridgetown CANA in English 1533 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 3, CANA -- The four-party National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) is close to an agreement on seat allocation for the next general election, officials said. Leaders of the four NAR parties -- Basdeo Panday of the United Labour Front, [ULF] Beau Tewarie of the Tapia House Movement, A.N.R. Robinson of the Democratic Action Congress (DAC), and Karl Hudson-Phillips of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) -- held a five-hour meeting yesterday in Tobago. The results of the discussions, according to chairman of [words indistinct] Robinson, point to the NAR being close to an accord on the issue of seat allocation. He gave no details.

All the participants described the talks as successful. The issue had been seen as a major hurdle for the alliance, which an opinion poll last month indicated could win the next general election. Earlier reports had said that problems had arisen when the ONR had asked for more seats than the nine each previously agreed on. The other major issue facing the coalition is its leadership, and this appears nearer to a solution following the withdrawal of ONR leader Karl Hudson-Phillips, who announced his withdrawal from the race two weeks ago.

The opinion poll put Robinson as the most popular political figure in the country. His CAC meets on Wednesday to discuss the draft agreement between the ONR and the National Alliance, a parliamentary alliance among Tapia, ULF and DAC. Sources indicate that at the meeting, DAC members will give Robinson the formal go-ahead to run for the NAR top post. There is no turning back at this stage, Robinson told his colleagues at the opening of yesterday's talks. A tremendous responsibility rests on our shoulders and if we fail, it will be a greater failure than those who failed us in the past.

When the draft agreement has been ratified, it will be used as the basis for the NAR's lauching in July or August. At the inaugural conference, the coalition will elect its officers -- including a political leader -- and its executive. Unless we present the population with a united labour front and a formula which will be acceptable, I do not think we will achieve what we want to achieve, said Hudson-Phillips yesterday.

BRAZIL

FORD ASSEMBLY PLANT WORKERS END STRIKE

PY031813 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Today the Sao Bernardo Diadema metalworkers lifted a 53-day strike carried out within the framework of the "Bullfight" ["Vaca Brava"] operation. This morning Ford employees decided to accept the enterprises' proposal, which does not contemplate a reduction of working hours but grants a 90-day work guarantee. The Ford assembly plant was the only one still paralyzed. However, hundreds of dismissed Ford workers are camping outside the factory gates, demanding to be reinstated. As a result of the strike, 3,000 workers were dismissed.

MENGELE SAID HIDING ON STROESSNER'S SON'S FARM

PY031743 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1148 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Jun (EFE) -- Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld has asserted in Rio de Janeiro that Nazi war criminal Joseph Mengele is hiding in Brazil at a farm that belongs to Gustavo Stroessner, one of Paraguayan President Stroessner's sons. This information, published by JORNAL DO BRASIL today, adds that President Alfredo Stroessner's son regularly receives $3.5 million for protecting Mengele and other Nazis living in Brazil.

ECUADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY IN LONDON

PA030002 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] During his recent visit to the United Kingdom, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Terran spoke in London with the BBC's Latin American service. During his stay in London, Teran met with British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe, members of the British Parliament, and representatives of the industrial and commercial sectors. He also visited the Bank of England. During the interview with Julia Zapata, the BBC's producer of journalistic programs, Teran discussed the Ecuadoran Government's foreign policy and expressed a special interest in fostering relations between his country and the United Kingdom. In addition, he explained the agreement signed with his British counterpart that will result in guarantees for British investors in Ecuador.

VENEZUELA

CUBAN MINISTER CONVEYS CASTRO'S LETTER TO LUSINCHI

PA021515 Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Cuban Education Minister Jose Fernandez delivered a letter to President Jaime Lusinchi at the presidential palace today from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The Cuban minister is on a brief private visit to Caracas. Fernandez was greeted at the Miraflores Palace by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Carmelo Lauria, with whom he spoke privately and to whom he handed a gift and a letter for Lusinchi from Castro. Fernandez later declined to make statements to newsmen at the palace.

Cuba and Venezuela have made several efforts to thaw their relations, which have been very tense in the past 5 years, since Lusinchi assumed power in February 1984. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will visit Caracas this coming Mondat to attend the private symposium "Education for Peace," and it is very possible that he may meet with Venezuelan authorities.